The Library of Congress'

EARLY STATE RECORDS PROJECT

converted from the original microfilm held by the
Vincent C. Immel Law Library, Saint Louis University

through the generous support of a grant from the

Council on Library and Information Resources

The Vermont Gazette

[VOL. VII.] MONDAY JANUARY 4, 1790. [NUMB. 32.]

While DECENCY *and* CANDOUR *guide the* PEN—*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

Printed and published (*every* MONDAY) by HASWELL & RUSSELL, at their Office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

The Remarker.—Number VIII.

In every stage of life a decent mein
Should in each trace, in every act be seen:
When decency has lost its binding tie,
Lasciviousness gains force, and virtues die.

IN a series of speculations, perhaps a few thoughts on the subject of the prevailing mode of education among us, and the consequent practice of young people, in mixed companies, may not be void of utility if ingenuously handled.

At a very early period of life the male sex begin to wish for the company of the fair, and the experience of all ages and countries evinces, to the satisfaction of the discerning, that the desire is reciprocal, and that the fair sex are equally anxious for free and social communion with man. Nature has implanted mutual desires in this respect in the sexes, the indulgence of which, under the guard of decency and virtue, is perhaps at no age reprehensible; but the vigilance of the parent should be unremitted, with anxious care the bent of the youthful inclination should be watched, "set him right in infancy, and let no evil habit gain strength with his years."

"Teach him obedience and he shall bless thee, teach him modesty and he shall not be ashamed."

A false species of delicacy in parents has, in the opinion of many sensible men, ruined numbers of the fair sex, and made many a debauchee; whereas a different mode of conduct would have rivetted in the female breast those sentiments that would have proved a barrier against the assaults of indelicacy, and have occasioned the male to cherish proper ideas of the enormity of his conduct, and checked the progress of licentiousness in the corruption of his manners. The matter I allude to is, the reservedness of parents, even among the most sensible part of society, with respect to opening to their children at an early age, the true state and condition of human life, and the conduct of the world as it really is; which would tend to set them on their guard, and prove a mean of furnishing them with suitable weapons of defence. Parents generally argue, that when a child finds that such enormities exist, and is old enough to be susceptible of its effects, it is then quite early enough to warn the child, eradicate false impressions, and furnish proper means to guard against them. But every one will allow, I believe, that it would be more rational, if practicable, to shield the mind against the impression of false principles, than to stay till we have those principles to eradicate.

In the present mode of polite instruction, little miss is taught to look on master Jacky as a creature that is extremely dangerous, and will be very apt to hurt her; that he is so mischievous as to render it highly improper for her to keep him company, and so wicked, that his conversation would be apt to render all the wise admonitions of her parents nugatory; she is therefore taught to avoid him as her greatest enemy: While on the other hand, master Jackey is taught to call little miss his wife, and to look on boldness and presumption as a necessary qualification for his sex, and very often he is set to kiss the little misses that visit his mamma or sisters, and the more vivacity he exhibits on such an occasion, the more applause is generally bestowed upon him. Thus the male [illegible] ance, and taught the practice of gratifying his appetites, while the female is unreasonably, because ignorantly restrained, having no rational idea communicated to her of the nature of the danger she runs from contracting too great an intimacy with the male sex.

It has often been observed, and perhaps with great justice, that children from two to eight years of age receive more ideas than in the course of a long life afterwards. To refine on those ideas therefore should be the great study of parents and guardians. The ideas started by a child, however trifling, ought to be strictly and patiently attended to, for it is hard to determine with certainty what important events may depend upon them. Some author that I have read had humourously observed, that the man who means to have his sons grow rich, must teach them to take prudent care of farthings and pence, as dollars and guineas are better calculated to take care of themselves. When we know therefore, that our children have imbibed crude undigested ideas of matters and things in general, of the beauties and irregularities of life, would it not be commendable in parents to lower their discourse to the level of a child's comprehension, and open to his understanding just views of the avenues that lead youth insensibly to vice, the tendency of wicked actions of every description, and the felicity that would flow from a different mode of conduct. Thus the vices which their tender years render them incapable of becoming the subjects of, would be guarded against, their secret springs developed, and the mind armed against their alluring temptations, by a previous acquaintance with the fallacy of the joys they seem to promise.

I have been led often to observe the want of careful attention to the intellects of children, from hearing sensible people exclaim, on receiving information of some gross impropriety of conduct in their children, "*who would have thought that such young creatures had ever conceived ideas of such things.*" The truth is, we know but little of human nature. To curb the turbulence of passions that are apt to lead the infant mind astray, should be a work of serious care, and strict attention in parents, and the earlier they are begun with the less stubborn may we expect to find the will.

For by long harbouring guilty passions rise,
Till government and reason they despise;
But where attentive wisdom keeps its guard,
The infant mind for virtue is prepar'd.
Vice in her native hedious form pourtray'd,
And virtue in her loveliest garb array'd.

Laws of *Vermont.*

An act in addition to an act entitled *An act to call in the securities of this state, and directing a new device for securities in future.* Passed October 24, 1788.

Whereas in said act all persons holding orders legally drawn on the treasury of this state, or holding any of the public securities of this state, which were issued previous to the first day of December last past, should deliver the same into the treasury of this state on or before the first day of September last past, or should forfeit the same. And whereas it appears to this assembly, that many persons holding said securities have not been duly notified of said act, by which means their securities have not been delivered to the [illegible] [illegible]

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont,* That all persons holding said securities, which were issued by the treasurer of this state previous to the first day of December last past, and all persons holding any order legally drawn on the treasurer previous to this session of the legislature, have a further time allowed them to deliver the same into the treasury of this state, to the first day of July next; and the treasurer is hereby directed to receive the same, and issue hard-money orders in lieu thereof, agreeable to said act. And

It is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the secretary to publish this act in all the newspapers printed in this state, four weeks successively, as soon as may be after the rising of this assembly,

State of Vermont, Secretary's office Ferrisburgh, November 2, 1789.

The preceeding is a true copy of an act passed by the general assembly of the State of Vermont, October 14, 1789.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, *Sec.* 9§2

An act defining the power of justices of the peace within this state.

(*Continued from our last.*)

IT *is hereby further enacted,* That where there are mutual judgments recovered between the same parties, in any justice's court, such court may, on motion of either party, offset such judgment against each other, and execution shall issue for the ballance only. *Provided always,* That no sum, due on bond, bill, note or other contract, not due, and payable before the commencement of the plaintiff's action, nor any bill or note sold, endorsed or assigned to the plaintiff, or defendant, shall be allowed in any plea of offset, unless it shall appear, on trial that notice of such sale, endorsement or assignment, was given by the party holding such bill or note, to the opposite party before the commencement of the plaintiff's action, which, in such case, shall be taken to be the day of service of the original writ in the action.

It is hereby further enacted, That no judge of any court, councillor or justice of the peace, within this state, shall issue any writ of summons or attachment, within the sums before mentioned, returnable before any magistrate, other than himself.

It is hereby further enacted, That any justice of the peace, shall have full power, and they are hereby respectively authorised and empowered, to take and accept a confession and acknowledgment, of any debt, from a debtor to his creditor, either upon, or without an antecedent process, as the parties shall agree, which confession shall be made only by the debtor himself, in person, and of such confession, so made, the justice shall make a record, and shall grant out execution thereon, in due form of law; and if any debtor shall tender such confession to a creditor, and the creditor shall refuse it, he shall not recover any costs that he shall be at, after such tender, in procuring judgment for his debt, unless it appear that such tender was not for the sum due

It is hereby further enacted, That when it shall happen that any justice of the peace shall remove from the county in which he is, or shall serve as a magistrate, such justice shall, before his removal from the county, deliver to the county clerk, or the [illegible]

county, all his files and records, as a justice; on the pain of forfeiting to the treasury of the county, the sum of five pounds, for each month's omission; to be computed from the time of such justice's removal, and prosecuted to effect by the state's attorney of the county. And when it shall happen that any justice shall die, the executors or administrators of such justice, whether he was in office at the time of his death or not, shall, within the time limited for taking an inventory of such deceased estate, deliver to the clerk of the county, as aforesaid, the files and records of such deceased; and on default thereof, shall forfeit as foresaid; to be recovered and applied as aforesaid; and attested copies of the files and records, made by the clerk with whom they shall be lodged, shall be sufficient evidence in any court in this state.

It is hereby further enacted, That an act, passed March eighth, anno domini seventeen hundred and eighty seven, entitled, *An act defining the powers of the justices of peace within this state*, be, and hereby is repealed.

It is hereby further enacted, That this act shall take effect on the first day of February next, and not before: and that the act defining the powers of justices of the peace within this state, passed the 8th day of March, 1787, be in force until the first day of February next, and no longer. *And*,

It is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the following oath be administered to a jury, at a justice's court, viz. *You, and each of you, solemnly swear, by the everliving God, that you will, well and truly, try the matters in difference, between the plaintiff and defendant, and a true verdict give, according to evidence.*— So HELP YOU GOD.

State of Vermont, secretary's office, Ferrisburgh, Nov. 4, 1789.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the general assembly of the state of Vermont, October 28, 1789.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, sec.

An act in addition to, and in explanation of an act, passed March 8th, 1787, entitled, "An act ascertaining the mode in which granting fees shall be assessed, and the charters given of lands granted by this state, &c."

Whereas it is provided in said act, that no charter or grant of lands shall issue, until the treasurer of this state shall give his receipt for the whole amount of the granting fees, on said lands; which receipt shall be lodged in the office of the secretary of state, before any such charter shall be completed. And whereas it appears, that in some cases, such receipts cannot be obtained.

Therefore,

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That it shall be the duty of the several committees, appointed by the general assembly of this state, to receive the granting fees, on any lands granted previous to the passing the aforesaid act; which fees, having been at that time received, on application of any proprietor in any of said grants, to make out a certificate of all the money by them received, thereon; which certificate, being in full of the fees assessed on said lands, on being produced to the governor of this state, and recorded by the secretary of council, and lodged with the secretary of state; and also lodging a duplicate of such certificate with the treasurer of this state, shall be a sufficient voucher on which to issue a charter of said lands. Any law, custom or usage, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

State of Vermont, secretary's office, Ferrisburgh, November 4, 1789.

The preceeding is a true copy of an act, passed by the general assembly of the state of Vermont, October 28th, 1789.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, sec.

An act to empower sheriffs and constables to commit persons to goal o[illegible] of their county.

Whereas there is no goal in the counties of Addison and Chittenden, by means whereof the due execution of law is prevented. Therefore,

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That wherever any warrant shall issue, or any judgment shall be duly rendered, by any of the courts of justice in this state, against any person or persons, who shall reside in either of the counties, in which there shall not be a good and sufficient goal; it shall be the duty of the said courts, in issuing said warrant or writ of execution, upon any judgment, rendered as aforesaid; to command the sheriff, or his deputy, or constable, to whom said warrant or writ of execution may be directed, to commit the person or persons, specified in such warrant or writ of execution, to any goal in any of the counties of this state; as shall in the judgment of said court, be considered the most convenient. And it shall be the duty of the keeper of the goal, in such county, and in such cases, to receive such person or persons, and commit and keep him or them within the said prison. And,

It is hereby further enacted, That in all cases, wherein persons shall be committed to goal, under the direction of this act, and who shall escape therefrom; the county from whence such prisoner was sent, shall be liable to pay all damages & cost, to the person or persons, who shall be injured by such escape, as aforesaid.

State of Vermont, secretary's office, Ferrisburgh, Nov. 5, 1789.

The preceeding is a true copy of an act, passed by the general assembly of the State of Vermont, October 28, 1789.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, sec.

Foreign Affairs.

England.

LONDON, *October* 19.

THE present moment seems big with the fate of empires; the state of all Europe is in a suspending state, apprehensive of the issue of their various interests.

The state of the French empire is detailed with such acuracy and precision in the papers, that it is almost needless for us to dwell on that subject, further than we do from day to day, in stating the news from France.— The future destiny of that government it is impossible to ascertain: it is yet far from being in a train of settlement, and it will certainly meet with one more convulsive shock before peace and good order are restored to it.

We every moment expect to hear the fate of the Brabantines, and how that revolution has succeeded. There is scarce a doubt but that the imperial yoke will be cast off. The emperor's force is extremely weak in that quarter, and, if we are not much deceived, the insurrection is secretly espoused both by the king of Prussia and the Stadtholder. What power, as Europe is at present situated, can resist such an union of strength?

Extract of a letter from Rome, Aug. 14.

"The French patriotic spirit has at last reached this place. The French students here publicly wear the national cockade in their hats. The cardinal de Bernis endeavoured to prevent this, but in vain."

United Columbia.

Virginia.

GEORGETOWN, *Dec.* 9.

By the ship Maryland, captain Rose, who arrived here last Saturday, in 5 weeks from London, we have received papers to the 20th of October; from which we have extracted the following.

Decisive victory of the Austrians and Russians over the Turks.

VIENNA.

Yesterday an officer with rank of captain, arrived here with dispatches from the prince de Cobourg.

His entry had the air of a triumph: he was preceeded by two postmasters, and 20 postillions blowing their horns.

His imperial majesty was walking in his garden, when the officer was presented to him. The latter having delivered his dispatches, his majesty immediately opened them.

He returned directly to the palace, and read as he walked. The most lively satisfaction appeared his countenance as he ascended the great stair-case.

A gazette extraordinary is announced for this evening.

The particulars of the contents of the dispatches, which have already transpired, are

That the Russian general de Suwarow, who had his share in the victory over the Turks at Focksan, and had separated from prince de Cobourg's army after that victory, to go on some secret expedition, had again joined forces with the prince.—

That the Austrians and Russians thus united advanced to meet the Turkish army upwards of 80,000 strong, under the command of the grand vizier.—

That the two armies remained in sight of each other four days, and that on the fifth they came to action.

That the allies fired with so much steadiness, as to make great havoc among the enemy, whom they at length totally routed.

That the proofs of the victory were 4000 of the Turks slain in the field of battle, 11,000 made prisoners, and eighty pieces of cannon taken.

That in a word, the battle was decisive, and the victory complete.

The officer who brought the news has been raised to the rank of major.

Connecticut.

NORWICH, *Dec.* 4. Notwithstanding the general wish, that Northcarolina, and Rhodeisland might become united to the federal government, the same is hardly once mentioned of Vermont; which, when considered in a political view, is most certainly of equal consequence to the last mentioned state. The question naturally arises, why under such circumstances she has never had an audience before congress, for the purpose of her admission into the union.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, *Dec.* 9. A letter from a principal house in Amsterdam, dated the 14th of Sept. 1789, informs, "American bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest, sell on the exchange at 2 per cent. above par, and those bearing interest at 4 per cent. from 96 to 99 per cent. and rising. This is the happy effect of your new federal government."

NEWBURYPORT, *Dec.* 9. Capt. Blasdell, lately from this port in a new schooner, on his passage to the Westindies, shipped a sea which overset the vessel, by which he and all on board (except the mate) lost their lives. The mate (mr. Elliot) floated on a spar nine days, seven of which he held a boy in his arms, who then died. The ninth day he was taken up by a British vessel and carried into the Westindies, where a handsome subscription was raised, and on his recovery was immediately put into business again. Among the lost, was mr. Joseph Leathers of this town.

WORCESTER, *Dec.* 10. The proprietors of the cotton manufactory in this town, have lately erected buildings suitable for the purpose, and taken other methods to carry on the business extensively. A large quantity of fustians, jeans, and some pieces of corduroy are now ready for sale. Experiments have been made by purchasers, of the wear of these cloths, and it is with pleasure we can assure the public, that those made in Worcester will last, and retain their colours and beauty, nearly double the time of those of the same fineness and price made in England.

A few weeks since there was a piece of lawn made in Sutton, which was spun 28 1 2 double skeins to a pound, nearly half of it by a girl about 14 years old: there were 10 1-2 yards of cloth, 3 quarters and one nail wide, which weighed 10 ounces.

Newyork.

ALBANY, *Dec.* 7. The public are requested to beware of counterfeit certificates of those generally denominated Barber's; of which, we are informed, that several gentlemen in this city have been imposed on with large sums. They are very artfully executed, and it is next to an impossibility to discover the deception.

Dec. 28. It is prophecied that, about this time, the Russians are to overcome the Turks—that they are to come against them, "like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships," DANIEL xi, 40. The Russians in conjunction with the Austrians, are now multiplying conquests over the Turks, by sea and land, and Constantinople is justly alarmed least the Utican standard should be raised upon the prostrate crescent. Lady Craven, in her "Journey to Constantinople," written in 1786, London printed in 1789, says (page 220) "Constantinople is almost surrounded by a very high wall, turreted and flanked by large square towers, built by the Greek emperors—the style of the architecture exactly like that of Warwick and Berkley castle, but many of the square towers, which serve as gateways, are mouldering away under the negligence of the Turks; most of whom believe in an ancient prophesy, which announces, that the time is near when the empress of Russia is to make her public and triumphal entry through one of these towers, as empress of Greece, into Constantinople——Many have made up their minds, and taken their measures to transport themselves across the Bostphorus into Asia.—The reader will be surprised to hear, not that the Greeks, but that the Turks themselves, conceive it is foretold that the Russians will be victorious over them.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, Nov. 28.

"By Simon M'Grue, lately from Detroit, we are informed, that while at that place, a vessel had arrived with cannon and stores for the garrison, which is now making very strong, and there is every appearance of an intention to hold it against force.

"It is with regret we announce to the public, the death of the hon. SAMUEL H. PARSONS, one of the judges of the western territory. He had accompanied capt. Glahago, and was on his return, down Beaver-creek, in a canoe, with one man, when coming over the falls, the canoe was dashed to pieces, and they both were drowned."

Vermont.

WINDSOR, *Dec.* 23. Particulars of the demolition of Dartmouth collegehall, mentioned in the journal of the ninth instant. On Thursday the 3d, inst. a compact was formed by the major part of the students, members of the seminary, then on the plain, in number seventyfive, in which they mutually pledged their most sacred faith and honor, that they would assist each other in taking down the hall, and that they would unitedly share the consequence; accordingly at seven in the evening they convened at a place appointed, furnished with necessary implements for the speedy prosecution of their purpose. The bell rang, a token of impending fate to the ancient building, which was venerable, not so much for elegance as its former utility, and the students moved in a kind of solemn silent procession towards the destined object.—One of the professors of the university who happened to be passing, heard the bell ring at that unseasonable hour, and stopped to know the cause, when he observed the body advancing near the building—their implements spoke their meaning. With every expression of tenderness and authority did he (who undoubtedly possesses the most dutiful esteem of the whole party) in vain remonstrate against and urge them to desist from the unwarrantable proceeding, it was too late. The signal was given, in an instant the hall trembled in its foundation, and less than twenty minutes levelled with the soil that antique dome—which had long exhibited no very entertaining spectacle to beholders.—After which the party formed, discharged a field piece, and with three cheers bid adieu to the guarding spirit, which in rapid perturbation quitted its long kept charge, leaving its relics to the ridicule of idle spectators.—All was completed, and every student retired to his lodgings before nine o'clock.

The compact was written within the centre of a circle, around which were circumscribed the students names—so that, emphatically speaking, there was among them neither *first* nor *last*.—This was an original piece of economy, to prevent particular characters being exposed as leaders.

It is worth observation, that the order and regularity with which the students executed their engagements, bespeak prudence and resolution, rather than riot, and that the manly and honourable settlement since taken place, proves their design rather benevolent than mischievous, for they did not hesitate humbly to acknowledge the illegality of their proceedings and their intrusion upon the authority of College, nor to manifest it in writing to the authority, besides which, they have voluntarily subscribed for the payment of little short of 100l. for the purpose not of repairing damages, but of building a new chapel. All is again tranquility and order.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY,
To pay CASH DEBTS & CONTRACTS.

ASHUR SHEPHARD,
Wishes to receive immediately,
In discharge of money obligations and contracts for cash, the terms of which are expired, and payment now due,

TWENTY COWS, from four to eight years old: FORTY or FIFTY SHEEP. THREE or FOUR HORSES, from four to six years old, and a number of THREE YEAR OLD HEIFERS.

Any persons, indebted to the said Shephard in manner aforesaid, who may incline to furnish him with any of the above mentioned creatures, may rely upon being allowed a generous price for them.

All persons indebted to said SHEPHARD by book, are requested to settle the same immediately, by CASH, COUNTRY PRODUCE, or NOTE.

ALL PERSONS in VERMONT, having demands on said SHEPHARD, are desired to call and they shall receive their pay.

By the first good sleighing, said Shephard will receive a fresh supply of DRUGS & MEDICINES, which will render his store complete.

Bennington, January 1, 1790. 2tf

JOHN VANZANDT,
At the store lately occupied by
CORNELIUS VILLEE,
Has for sale a small assortment of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.
Also, a quantity of HARDMONEY ORDERS *of this state.*

ALL which he is determined to sell low for Wheat, Corn, Rye, Pork, Beeswax, Mustardseed, good house Ashes, clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, and Shipping Furrs; and even the article of CASH, will not be refused.

☞ CASH paid for WHEAT.

Bennington, January 4, 1790. 32tf

The PARTNERSHIP of
JAMES CALDWELL, & Co.
Is this day dissolved by the death of their late partner mr. WILLIAM M'MATH.

THEY therefore request all those indebted to the late firm to make immediate payment to WILLIAM MYNDERSE at the store in Manchester, or to mr. JAMES MOORE, at the store in Troy, who is placed there for the winter to receive the debts and give a discharge for the same. Pork and wheat will be received in payment at the cash price. They also request all those who have any demands against the late partnership to bring in their accounts to Manchester and Troy aforesaid where

They have now on hand at the Manchester and Troy stores, a large assortment of fresh imported goods, which they will sell at first cost and charges, for cash, pork or wheat, in order to close their accounts.

They have also on hand,
A quantity of choice LIQUORS and GROCERIES.

Manchester, Dec. 23, 1789. 1tf

ON account of the badness of traveling for a long time past, and the hurry of the subscriber's business, the unsold FURNACE LOTTERY tickets, in the hands of the different persons who have had them for sale, could not be collected seasonably to draw at the time proposed; and as no purchaser can be hurt by postponing the drawing one month, as it does not interfere with the time of payment, the managers find themselves necessitated to postpone the drawing of the FURNACE LOTTERY until the first MONDAY of February next, at which time it shall be drawn, at the place heretofore fixed on, and the list of prizes published in the VERMONT GAZETTE.

All persons holding tickets for sale, that are unsold on the first of February, are requested to return them to the subscriber, or lodge them with governor Chittenden, at Williston, or Jonas Galusha, Esq. at Shaftsbury, by that time, otherwise they will be at their risk.

There are a considerable number of tickets yet unsold, in the subscriber's hands, and the hands of the persons heretofore holding them for sale, who will take any kind of grain, peas and beans, homespun cloths, stockings, mittings, or tobacco for them.

The FURNACE is now completed, except the hearth, the stone for which is expected on the first sleighing, and the bellows, which are making; and the subscriber has the most sanguine hopes of putting her into blast by the first of March next. He proposes to sell potash kettles, sap kettles, and all kinds of hollow ware, on as good terms as they are sold at Lenox furnace, and to purchasers at a considerable distance on much better terms: he flatters himself his conveniencies are such that no furnace on the continent can afford to sell cheaper.

Those persons who will want potash kettles in the spring, and will advance one half the pay this winter, in pork, beef, or grain, will be waited on with good security for the other half, until next winter, or cattle will be taken in payment for the whole at the time of purchase.

MILL IRONS, FARMING TOOLS, ANVILS, NAILS, &c. are made and sold at the works as usual.

The subscriber begs that those persons who are indebted to him, would consider the great expence he has been at, and is daily incurring, in building and providing stock for the furnace, and requests them to make their payments, that are now and soon will become due, with punctuality, in order to enable him to go on with strength and vigor.

Those persons who have long been in his debt and neglect him, are hereby informed, that they will shortly be called on, in a manner disagreeable to them, as well as to their humble servant.

M. LYON.

Fairhaven, December 13, 1789. 2—4

WHEREAS application hath been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Chittenden, in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors.—These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwellinghouse of mr. Solomon Taylor, in said Chittenden, on the third Tuesday of February next, at nine o'clock in the morning, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. To choose a proprietors clerk. 3. To see if the proprietors will ratify and establish all the former votes at their former proprietors meetings, and also to ratify all the pitches, drafts, and divisions of land, which have been made in said town; and to raise money sufficient to discharge the debts of said propriety, and do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

NATHANIEL LADD, just. peace.

Chittenden, Dec. 14, 1789. 2w4

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Searsburgh, in the county of Bennington, and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors:—These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwellinghouse of Jesse Cook, esq. in Wilmington, in the county of Windham, and state of Vermont, on the 24th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon; then and there to act on the following articles, viz. First, to choose a moderator. Secondly, a clerk if necessary. Thirdly to choose a committee to lay out a road through Searsburgh, on to the road leading from Wilmington to Bennington, and cut and clear the same. Fourthly, To do any other business for the benefit of said propriety.

JESSE COOK, justice of peace.

Wilmington, December 14, 1789 2W4

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, the 27th inst. an apprentice boy, named OLIVER CHURCH, about seventeen years old. Whoever will take up said boy, and return him to his master, shall have seven pence reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring said boy. ELIJAH FOX.

Tinmouth, Octobr. 27, 1789. 2E4

EXcellent Indigo, good Writingpaper, Snuff, a variety of small Books, and all kinds of Blanks will be exchanged for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS—the Print-

Parnassian Chronicle.

From MERCURY's CABINET.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

ODE for CHRISTMAS DAY.

ON CREATION AND THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

WHEN God from nothing bade creation rise,
Spake the capacious earth,
And rolling orbs to birth,
And stretch'd the ethereal concave of the skies;
Angels beheld with awe the glorious scene:
Cherubs and seraphs sung,
The heavens with praises rung,
And God in majesty, thro' all was seen.

Then spake the sovereign, not a man is found,
On the terraqueous frame,
My glory to proclaim,
O! still with skilful hand the teeming ground:
Strait from the dust a wondrous form arose:
The astonish'd hosts of angels view'd,
The animated clay arise,
Tall, well-proportioned, fair and good,
And hallelujahs rent the skies,
With praise to that tremendous power who all their minds compose.

The angelic hosts, and all the heavenly train,
Thro' the imperial mound,
Of everlasting day,
With elevated sound,
Gods finish'd works display,
Creative power, Archangels, sung had fill'd its wide domain.

But soon fresh wonders break upon their view,
From new form'd Adam's side,
A lovely beauteous bride,
Springs into life, and tunes their harps anew.

The fragrant growths of paradise invite,
The new form'd pair to eat, and charm their ravish'd sight;
All but one tree was planted for their use,
Yet man was weakly urg'd, his maker to abuse.
Ah! fatal tree thro' satan's guile,
Oh! Adam destin'd to prove the thy fall,
To render thee and all thy off-spring vile,
And in the pangs of death thy progeny enthrall.

Death temporal and eternal was their doom,
For sovereign grace they dar'd provoke,
And sovereign justice dealt the stroke,
Decreed them all to hell's tremendous gloom.

The angelic choirs the strange event
Behold, and heard the awful mandate sent,
And if distress in heaven could have been;
They would with melancholy lays,
Have mourn'd and dropt their songs of praise,
Transcendant sorrow solemniz'd the scene.

But hark! a solemn sound of boundless grace,
Comes from the eternal throne of God,
A God appears to save the human race,
And pay their ransom with his sacred blood.
See him in human nature vail'd,
The stars exulting shine with glorious light,
Celestial harmony the saviour hail'd,
And joys thro' heaven flow'd with encreas'd delight
Emanuel's name in loudest strains,
Cherub and Cherubim proclaims.

Angels, archangels, thrones, dominions, powers,
And earth's revolving orb beheld,
The saviour of the world reveal'd.
While fresh encrease of beauty springs around,
Fresh flowers and fruits adorn the steril ground,
And scenes that boldly dar'd to vie,
In favor'd man's enraptur'd eye,
With forfeit paradise's lovely bowers.

To earthly kings and mighty potentates,
The glorious tidings of the saviour's birth,
The sacred union of the two estates,
The heavenly nature, with the frame of earth,
Heaven chose not to reveal,
Celestial spirits fai'd to intimate their joy,
And from the wise conceal
Themes which eternal praises must employ.

But to the humble shepherd's sed,
And sacred glory round them spread,
And filled the spacious vales around
With the enchanting lay,
Salvation for the earth is found
A saviour's born to day.

Glory to God who reigns on high,
Enthron'd in majesty and light,
Glory to God who has left the sky,
To disperse the shades of night.

Peace to the earth, her saviour is revealed
From human view 'tis this blest hour conceal'd,
Goodwill from heav'n towards earth,
Begins no more to cease,
A virgin gives the SAVIOUR birth,
Jesus the prince of peace.

Go worship at Emanuel's feet,
The astonish'd shepherds left their flocks, and sled,
To Bethlehem, where beneath in humble shed,
They saw the Lord and felt their joys complete.

Oh! may we christians on this sacred day,
Thro' faith behold our Christ, his love display,
Revere his grace, fall low before his throne,
Shout brethren! shout! our God is born,
The sacred tidings ushered in the morn,
SALVATION IS OUR OWN.

WILLIAM & GARDNER HALL,

At their store in POWNAL, *have, in addition to their former assortment, just received a general supply of* GOODS —*suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell* WHOLESALE *or* RETAIL, *as low as can be purchased at any store in this part of the country.* Among which are,

SUPERFINE second and coarse Broadcloths of different colours,
Forest cloths of different colours,
Twilled coatings,
Serges and Drabs,
A general assortment of Flannels,
Black Russel,
Everlasting,
Florentine,
Tabereens,
Shalloons, Cambletes, Moreddes, Durants, Calimancoes, and Tammies,
Velvets of various colours,
Corduroys,
Black Sattinet,
Silk and hair Plush,
Wildbores,
Embossed Serge,
A variety of Calicoes, and fashionable pocket handkerchiefs,
Jeans, Fustians, Nankeens, and Jacket patterns,
Large and elegant Shawls of different colours,
Linens, Lawns and Cambricks,
Black Silk handkerchiefs,
Black Mode,
Sarsenet of different colours,
Women's Worsted, Leather and Silk Mitts and Gloves,
Men's Woolen Mitts,
Gauzes and Milinets,
Linen and Woolen checks,
Russia Sheeting,
Men's and Women's Worsted, Cotton and Hemp Stockings,
Bed Ticks,
Elegant large Rose and common Blankets,
Ribbons, Binding, & Garteing
Hair Sieves and Buckram,
Account and pocket books,
Large Bibles,
Testaments, Spelling-books and Primmers,
Ink Powder,
Crooked and common Combs,
Men's and Women's plated and common Shoe Buckles,
Knee Buckles,
Scissors and Shears,
Jack and Pen knives,
Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
Knives and Forks,
An elegant assortment of gilt Coat and Jacket Buttons,
Silk and Twist of different colours,
White and coloured Thread,
Pewter Spoons,
Thimbles,
Men's and Boy's Castor & Felt Hats, &c &c. &c

ALSO, Silk Shag, a variety of Chintzes, an assortment of Pewter Ware, Copper Teakettles, Steelplate Handsaws, Curycombs, Wafers of different colours, &c. &c.

An additional assortment of DRY GOODS are expected in a few days.

GROCERIES.

A constant Supply of Wethsdin and common RUM.

BRANDY, Genevo, and Wine,
Molasses,
Tea and Chocolate,
Ginger,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Cask Raisins,
Pepper and Allspice.

ALSO.

Axes, Wool Cards, Pins, good Rock Salt, Seal and Upper Leather, Indigo, Scythes and sickles, Steel and Iron, Snuff, Roll Tobacco, Powder and Shot, hard Soap, Brooms, &c. &c. &c.

CROCKERY.

LARGE Soup and common Plates,
Small ditto.
Tea Pots of different sorts,
Blue and white Cups and Saucers,
Cream and Milk Pots,
Milk Pans,
Pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tumblers,
Wine glasses, &c. &c.

Three pence per pound for

GREEN HIDES,

Will be given at said Store, in Leather, Shoes, or any other Cash Article. 30:f

All kinds of Country Produce, and good house Ashes, will be received in payment, for any of the above articles—or short Credit given to those who will favor said store with their custom.

☞ All those whose accounts at said store, have been of more than six months standing—are requested to make immediate payment.

THE creditors to the estate of ASAPH LEAVITT, late of Rupert, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit their several demands to the subscriber immediately, for settlement; and whatever of said creditors shall neglect to exhibit their accounts or demands, as aforesaid, by the first day of April next ensuing, will be forever excluded recovering; this notice being by particular directions from the judge of probate for the purpose. All persons indebted to said estate, are likewise respectably requested to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL [illegible], executor.

THE proprietors of Brookfield, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of twelve shillings, lawful money, granted by said proprietors, on each right in said Brookfield, for defraying the arrearages of expence due for surveying the first, second and third divisions, cutting and clearing roads in said township, and making a defence in a suit at law brought by the proprietors of Randolph against the proprietors of said Brookfield, and other incidental charges, as heretofore published as the law directs, are hereby notified, that so much of each delinquent proprietor's right (public rights excepted) will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of captain Shubel Croft, in said Brookfield, on the first Thursday of February next, at ten o'clock in the morning, as will pay said tax of two dollars, and costs, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the sum of twelve shillings, lawful money, due on each right, are as follow, viz.

Phinehas Lyman,	John C. Williams,
Joseph Hawley,	Elijah Dickerson,
Timothy Lyman,	Elihu Dickerson,
Samuel Clark,	Elisha Ellis, jun,
Noadiah Warner,	Peter Olcott,
Samuel Cook,	Ichabod Hyde,
John Smith,	Paul Davison,
Nathaniel Brush,	Daniel Bowen,
Elijah Dewey,	Jonas Hayward,
Lucretia Coult,	Benjamin Hayward,
Elisha Porter,	Paul Spencer,
Stephen Goodman,	Jedediah Hyde,
Moses Hubbard,	Amasa Hyde,
Oliver Smith,	Nathan Roberts,
Benjamin Coult,	Nathaniel Humphrey,
Daniel Coult,	Nathaniel Humphrey, jun.
Edmund Hubbard,	Shubel Croft,
Moses Hubbard,	Joseph Croft,
Samuel Hopkins,	Daniel Tillotson,
Eleazer Porter,	Oliver Hamlin,
Samuel Gaylor,	Caleb Martin,
Joseph Lathrop,	Amos Deane,
George Brick,	Daniel Tillotson, jun.
Heman Day,	John Paine,
Samuel Lathrop,	James Moulton,
Seth Lathrop,	Thomas Chittenden,
Joseph Lathrop, jun.	Timothy Brownson,
John Hayward,	John Fessett,
Phinehas Tyler,	Moses Robinson,
John Eastman,	Jonas Galusha,
Timothy Eastman,	Elkanah Sprague,
Obadiah Dickerson,	Ebenezer Brewster,
Obadiah Dickerson jun.	

PAUL BRIGHAM, collector.

Norwich, Dec. 4th, 1789. 6w2

THE subscriber informs the public that he carries on the HATTER'S BUSINESS, in Vergennes, near Newhavenfalls, (so called) where the public may be supplied with all kinds of HATS, warranted without any deception.—Those gentlemen and ladies who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work performed with dispatch.

HATS will be given in exchange for all kinds of FURRS; and those gentlemen that have furr by them that they would wish to have wrought into hats, may depend on their work being performed in the best manner.

AZARIAH PAINTER.

October 12, 1789. 20:f

AGREEABLY to special orders to me given, by the honorable the legislature, at their session in October last, the extents for all arrearages of taxes from 1781 to 1788 are now preparing, and will soon be put into the hands of the several sheriffs, if not prevented by a settlement of the same.

S. MATTOCKS, *Treasurer.*

TREASURER'S OFFICE, *Tinmouth, Dec. 7, 1789.*

To be LET,

That VERY CONVENIENT

STORE & POT,ASH,

In POWNAL,

Formerly occupied by

JAMES CALDWELL, & Co.

Lately by

JOHN VAN ZANDT.

For TERMS apply to

ABIATHAR ANGEL,

near the premises.

Bennington, Nov. 12, 1789. 5ft

Just published and now selling at the Printing-office in Beennington, by the postriders from said office, and at mr. JOHN HUNTINGTON'S *shop in Shaftsbury,*

An ELEGIAC POEM, on the DEATH of MRS. SARAH BRANCH.

BY AMAZIAH BRANCH.

A publication worthy the attention of the Christian mourner.

Likewise for sale at said office,

A number of kinds of useful and instructive pamphlets.

Great allowance made to those who buy by the quantity.

EXCELLENT SNUFF, given in c

The Vermont Gazette.

[VOL. VII.] MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1790. [NUMB. 33.]

While DECENCY *and* CANDOUR *guide the* PEN——*a* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

Printed and published (*every* MONDAY) by HASWELL & RUSSELL, at their Office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

Miscellanies.

From Thomas's MASSACHUSETTS SPY, *&c.*

ON FRIENDSHIP.

MAN, even in his most unpolished and uncultivated state, feels an inclination to associate with his fellow men. The untutored savage who, while in quest of prey, chances to mistake his stars and stray from his tribe, incessantly roams the wilderness, with forlorn anxious strides, until he finds his companions. There is not a person, in any degree of improvement, from the rudest barbarity to the highest refinement, on the whole list of humanity, who does not shudder at the idea of a life of uninterrupted solitude. We need reflect but a single moment to be convinced that it was the design of Omniscience that the sons of men should be mutually dependant for their support and happiness—that they should extend a friendly hand, and lead each other along the rough road of life. Their weakness and natural dispositions evinces the truth of this observation. Indeed man's being endowed by nature with social faculties evidently shows he was formed for society. The moment that a person is deprived of the power of interchanging thoughts and emotions with his fellow creatures, he is unhappy. All delight in suggesting their own, and inquiring into the feelings of others. Whether we enter the thatched hovel of the peasant, or the splendid palace of the king, we perceive the inhabitants enjoying the pleasures of social converse.

There is a natural propensity in the breast of every one, to communicate his sentiments and feelings to those of his species with whom he falls in company. Inclination prompts the tongue to divulge the ideas of the head and the sensations of the heart: But reason checks inclination, and prudence teaches the tongue to be jealous of mankind. Such is the frailty of our natures—so fraught with envy and various other passions are our constitutions, that the man who permits his heart and tongue to join in strict unison, in commerce with the world, immediately becomes a subject of ridicule: And yet such is the sympathetic affection of the soul, that he who is obliged at all times, with all persons, to be on his guard, lest he should expose a foible, is an utter stranger to the sweets of life: His disposition becomes contracted, his feelings sordid, his views limited. Hence arises the pleasure, the satisfaction and advantage of friendship. He whose happiness and misery are bounded by the narrow limits of his own bosom, lives in solitude though surrounded by thousands. A person, though on social terms with all mankind, unless he is connected by the nice, the silken cord of friendship, with some individual, will, at particular times, feel himself alone in the world. There is no man in existence, who has not his gloomy moments. Reader, could you look into the innermost recesses of the breast of even nature's favorites, at certain moments, you would find melancholy brooding on the heart!—Ask the mirthful youth in the very bloom of life!—Examine the children of fortune, in the height of splendor!—Consult the sons of renown dancing on the pinnacle of the *temple* of *fame!*—They will all tell you that they are not exempted from gloomy intervals.

The man who hath a sincere well chosen friend, whose soul is congenial with his own—one who will participate in his feelings as well when dejected with adversity, as when elated with prosperity, is possessed of a jewel, the value of which can never be estimated.

It is very difficult to suggest to one his faults without giving offence: But where two persons implicitly rely on each other's benevolence and friendship, and can mutually bear a correction of foibles without imbibing a prejudice, they may make the greatest progress in self knowledge and propriety of behaviour. Man ignorantly discovers a thousand little insignificant gestures and *hobbyhorsical* airs, which, though not criminal in themselves, are disgusting to the world. These may be corrected in a kind generous manner under the rose of friendship. If they observe each other when mingling in the circles of refinement, and after retiring to the covert of confidence, mutually suggest their little foibles and oddities, they will rapidly improve in address and politeness.

The pleasures and advantages of friendship are far from being confined to personal interviews. He that can reflect, when walking the lonely silent shades of contemplation, that he has a friend who, in his absence, will unsolicited espouse his cause—advocate his character—and shield him from the malignant shafts of calumny, has a source of satisfaction, which the world besides cannot afford.

Tell me ye of refined feelings—have you ever found pleasures equal to those derived from friendship? What can be more delightful to the eye of benevolence, than the prospect of a connexion where the sentiments and affections are sweetly united?—Picture to yourself, reader, two young men mutually bound by a sacred friendship—a friendship established upon the experience of years! Observe the effence of benevolence glowing on their cheeks, and the gleams of participated ecstacy sparkling in their eyes! View them sweetly seated at the enchanting shrine of their goddess—Friendship—unbosoming every sensation, and even mingling heart with heart! Notice them saluting each other after being separated for a season by the calls of interest:—With what cordiality——with what emotions of joy—with what exquisite delight they embrace! Follow them into the vale of adversity—the *touchstone* of their affections! Do not their souls yet intermix? Behold sorrow alleviated by division. See misfortune disarmed of half its pains, and disappointment cheated of its stings by participation! Mark how the sigh of sympathy sooths the breast of woe, and dries up the tear on affliction's cheek!

Pardon me, ye sons and daughters of sensibility, for thus vainly attempting to pourtray a picture so far beyond the power of the most descriptive pen! A. B.

THE POOR SOLDIER.

A NUMBER of singular instances occurred during the late tour of the President, which gives him much satisfaction—among others was the following:——On his arrival at Newburyport, a poor old soldier, by the name of *Cotton*, commonly called *Collonel*, who was in the memorable battle, when BRADOCK was defeated on the banks of the Ohio, and served under the President, who was then major, requested, and was admitted into the room where the president was——On the soldier's bowing and asking "*How major Washington did,*" the president immediately recollecting his person and rising from his chair, took him by the hand and tenderly enquired into the scenes of his life and present circumstances—'I thank God,' answered the soldier, 'that I have an opportunity of seeing my old commander once more. I have seen him in adversity, and now seeing him in glory, I can go home, and die contented.' The next morning he came again, to take his leave of the president, who gave him a guinea, which he accepted, he said, merely as a token, in remembrance of his commander, and which he now wears pendent on his bosom, declaring that nothing earthly shall seperate it from him.

EXTRACT.

AVARICE may pile; robbery may plunder; mines may be opened; hidden treasures may be discovered; gamesters may win cash; conquerors may win kingdoms; but all such means of acquiring riches are transient and determinable—while industry and commerce, are the natural, the living, the never-failing fountains from whence the wealth of this world can alone be caught to flow.

OF FRANCE—FROM VOLTAIRE.

THE military aspect of Paris, is not, at this time, more formidable than it was when drawn forth by the faction of Cardinal de RETZ, on the arrest of Boussel, and the dispersion of the other popular magistrates, during Louis XIVth's minority: and how that attempt of the people was subdued, the following anecdote will explain: The Parisians were formed into martial bodies, and de RETZ himself, had a corps, named the Corinthian regiment. Five hundred thousand citizens were in arms, when the great prince de Conde marched to oppose them with only 8000 men. The Parisians took the field, adorned with feathers and ribbands. Their evolutions were the jest of the disciplined troops. They were routed by the regulars; and the regiment of Corinth having been beaten by an handful of Conde's men, the defeat was called "*The first epistle to the Corinthians.*"

OF NORTHCAROLINA.

THE history of this state, now the more interesting as it has become a member of the union, is less known than that of any of the other states. It was settled in 1710, is 750 miles in length, and 110 in breadth—inhabitants 270,000, of which 60,000 are Negroes. The Northcarolinians are mostly planters—their exports tar, pitch, turpentine, rosin, indian corn, peltry, lumber, tobacco, ginseng, snake root, &c. &c.——Agreeable to the constitution, Northcarolina will send five representatives to congress.

Laws of *Vermont.*

An act confirming certain grants of land made by this state.

Whereas several grants of land have been heretofore made in this state, by resolution of the general assembly, and whereas [illegible] therein, Therefore,

It is hereby enacted by the [illegible] of the state of Vermont, That all grants of lands in this state, which have been made by resolution of the general assembly previous to the present session, shall be good and valid in law, to all intents and purposes, as if the

ſame had been made by act of the legiſlature.

State of Vermont, ſecretary's office, Ferriſburgh, November 5, 1789.

The preceding is a true copy of an act paſſed by the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Vermont, October 29, 1789.

Atteſt, ROS. HOPKINS, Sec.

An act declaring the debts due to this ſtate on intereſt, from the time they reſpectively become due.

Whereas very conſiderable ſums of money due to this ſtate have not been paid at the times at which they became due and ſtill remain unpaid,

IT *is hereby enacted by the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Vermont*, That each and every ſum of money that now is or hereafter may become due to this ſtate be, and hereby is declared to be on ſix per cent intereſt per annum, from the paſſing of this act, or from the time ſuch ſums hereafter ſhall become due, and the treaſurer, collectors and every other receiver of ſtate dues, are to take notice hereof and govern themſelves in their reſpective capacities accordingly.

State of Vermont, ſecretary's office, Ferriſburgh, November 5, 1789.

The preceding is a true copy of an act paſſed by the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Vermont, October 29, 1789.

Atteſt. ROS. HOPKINS, *Sec.*

An act repealing certain parts of an act, entitled, "An act directing liſters in their office and duty."

IT *is hereby enacted by the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Vermont*, That ſo much of an act, entitled, *An act directing liſters in their office and duty*, as directs a deduction to be made from the liſt for wool ſhorn and linen and tow cloth manufactured, be, and hereby is repealed.

State of Vermont, ſecretary's office, Ferriſburgh, November 5, 1789.

The preceding is a true copy of an act paſſed by the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Vermont, October 29, 1789.

Atteſt. ROS. HOPKINS, *Sec.*

Foreign Affairs.

England.

LONDON, October 12.

THERE never was a time more intereſting than the preſent; and it will be a very uncommon event, if the tranquility of Europe is compoſed without a general war. There is not a leading power but has ſome great intereſt at ſtake, tho' Greatbritain is certainly the moſt detached from being involved of any other power.

The emperor's preſent ſituation is pitiable; he is perſonally in a bad ſtate of health; he is engaged in war with a mighty prince, whoſe armies his whole military ſtrength will find it difficult to reſiſt. He cannot in honor deſert the empreſs; he cannot without an irrecoverable loſs of character and territory, make an immediate retreat from Belgrade, nor an immediate peace with its maſter. All Brabant is in arms againſt his government; he has reaſon too to think, they are ſupported by an alliance of powers too great and too potent for his whole warlike force to engage, with any hope of ſucceſs. His allies can be of no ſervice to him; his finances are exhauſted; and on the whole the dilemma he ſtands in is dreadful.

It is a very ſingular circumſtance, but not more ſtrange than true, that in the Ruſſian empire there are more ſhips of war than merchantmen.

The Ruſſian merchantmen, built in Ruſſia, and remaining the property of ſubjects of that empire, do not exceed ſeventy. This will appear the more ſurprizing, as the population of the Ruſſian empire exceeds 24,000,000 of inhabitants.

The king of Pruſſia is doing every thing in his power to render himſelf extremely popular in Poland, and by means of his popu- [illegible] will make him maſter of the councils of that country.

The queen of France and her party have received ſo dreadful a check on their political machinations, that they will be afraid to meddle with matters of ſtate for the remainder of their lives.

The queen of France is an accompliſhed woman, and poſſeſſed many excellent qualities, which in private life might have made a diſtinguiſhed figure, and if properly diſplayed, would have excited the idolatry of the people, in the exalted ſituation which ſhe was deſtined to occupy. It cannot but fill the mind with regret to ſee ſuch an amiable character miſguided by the impulſe of an ambition ſo incompatible with the proper purſuits and duties of her ſex.

The queen of France owes the preſervation of her life to the gallant marquis de la Fayette.

There is no nation on earth better informed of political events that the French, at the preſent day. The deputies of all the cities correſpond daily with their conſtituents; and on the arrival of their letters, they are immediately publiſhed by the committees of correſpondence.

A morning paper ſays, the following is a fact. There are at preſent two children at Cruwys, in Devonſhire, who have been ſuffered by their mother to run wild from their infancy, rather than accept of the pariſh aſſiſtance. The one is a boy of ten, the other is a girl of twelve years of age. They are both in a ſtate of nature, feeding only on wild berries, and running on all four with amazing celerity! If purſued, they utter a terrible ſcream, and hide themſelves in the top of a tree, or in the receſſes of a thicket. They are never ſeen in a ſtanding poſture, nor can they be prevailed on to approach any perſon but their mother, with whom though they cannot ſpeak, they have always kept up a diſtant and fearful communication.

Nov. 7. The celebrated Herſchel has diſcovered a ſeventh ſatellite, moving round Saturn, and ſtill nearer to his body than any of the reſt. It is about 26 ſeconds only of of apparent diſtance from his centre; the exterior boundary of the ring being 22 ſeconds from it by eſtimation. The periodical time of this ſatellite is leſs than 24 hours, that of the 6th is 32h 48m 2ſ. Saturn's ring continues viſible to dr. Herſchell's largeſt teleſcope; and a few nights ago he ſaw three of the ſatellites on the ring at one time. The ring appears to him to be every where of an uniform thickneſs.

The batteries which the Ruſſians had taken near Elgſo, were attacked by the Swedes, on the 6th of October, and carried by fixed bayonets. The aſſailants amounted only to 160; the batteries were defended by 300 Ruſſians.

Extract of a letter from Paris, to a gentlemen in Newhaven, dated Auguſt 30th, 1789.

IT is extremely gratifying, my dear ſir, to have ſpent the laſt ſix months in this country—where, next to the American revolution, the greateſt and moſt wonderful ſcenes are unfolding. The progreſs of truth and reaſon is beyond calculation.——We might have believed from theory, that government would meliorate—that the people might diſcover in time that as laws are made for them, they ought to be made by them—that kings ſhould be but executive magiſtrates, and therefore ſubject to the laws. But when we conſider the ſlow and almoſt imperceptible progreſs of ſuch ideas from the days of Magna Charta to the laſt revolution in England, their retrogade motion from the time of the great Henry, to Louis XVIth. in France, and their dormant ſtate for many ages in all the reſt of Europe, it is aſtoniſhing that ſo many events of this nature ſhould be crowded into fifteen years. It is but ſince the American war that the faculty of thinking has been by any means general in France. The example of America in her theoretical ideas of liberty has certainly been a great thing for France. But greater, if poſſible, will be her example in the developement of theſe ideas in her government. The conſtitution of France, which is in a good degree of forwardneſs, will be as nearly like the American, as is conſiſtent with having an hereditary chief magiſtrate. If they had not a king on hand, they would not create one. They will now preſerve him with ſuch powers as the people chooſe to delegate to their executive chief. And he will gladly accept of what they may give him, acknowledging the ſource from whence it flows, the *jus devinum* of his fellow citizens.

The other nations of Europe, have now an example nearer home—and they will ſoon follow it. The goſpel of civil liberty will run and be glorified—nations are coming to its light, and kings to the brightneſs of its riſing. It cannot be ten years before Germany, Spain, and South-America will be free: How many other ſtates will precede, and how many follow them, cannot now be known; but all Europe muſt do one or the other. One principal occaſional cauſe of theſe revoluions, is the immenſe national debts, accumulated by the expenſive wars of the preſent century. Spain finds a deficiency of eighty millions, The emperor's dominions are exhauſted by war and taxes. No ſovereign in Europe can impoſe a new tax, without the conſent of the people, for France could not do it. Spain muſt aſſemble her Cortes, or ſubmit to a bankruptcy, either of which is the direct road, and the firſt, the beaten road to a revolution. Aſſembling the notables here has done the ſame thing.

SPEECH *of* M. RADAUD *de St.* ETIENNE,
[The Proteſtant Clergyman.]
In the National Aſſembly of France,
On the ſubject of RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

"I have the honor of being the repreſentative of a great body of people; the Senechauſee I repreſent, contains 500,000 inhabitants, 120,000 of whom are Proteſtants, of which number I myſelf am. The whole body of my conſtituents have inſtructed me to demand an act of general juſtice; nor do I fear to ſtand up here, peculiarly ſituated as I am, to urge the equity of their demand, becauſe the rights I claim, and which I am ready to defend, are our rights as well as your's, they are the rights of men and Frenchmen.

I found my confidence in your principles, which is, that liberty is a poſſeſſion common to us all. He who attacks the liberty of others is fit only to live in ſlavery. Liberty is a ſacred and inviolable right men bring with them into the world, and extends over their opinions. Liberty of opinion is out of the graſp of power and makes a ſanctuary of the heart. To conſtrain the conſcience is unjuſt, to combat againſt the conſcience is ſacrilege; to torture that conſcience is to be intolerant, and violating every maxim of morality and religion. Error is not a crime, it is truth for him who poſſeſſes it. Where is the man who is ſure of his own rectitude, and can pronounce with certainty on the errors of his neighbour? a form of worſhip is a dogma; and a dogma hinges on opinion, and opinion is inſeperable from liberty. It is attacking freedom, therefore, to attempt to force a man to adopt a dogma different from his own. To act thus, is to be intollerant and unjuſt; it is perſecution foſtering hypocricy, or inſulting courage.

"In the laſt edict in favor of the non-catholics, nothing was granted to them but what it was impoſſible to refuſe. This is the kings own language in his edict. I allude to the right granted them of legalizing their marriages and baptiſms, and the permiſſion of burying their dead. O humiliating conceſſions! O degraded Frenchmen! And is it in this enlightened country, and in the 18th century, that the nation is divided into two

classes of men, one of which has long groaned under the most horrible proscription! I will speak out, and say to the assembly, that the pretended boon of last year was received with the profoundest shame and sorrow. We will not be hypocrites, we still will be objects of your contempt, if we are doomed to remain objects of jealousy and persecution. It shall be ours to retain the genuine French honor, disdaining an hypocrisy which would disgrace the intentions of the legislature. It is not a favor demanded of you by your brethren; it is justice; and the impartial liberty which reigns in this assembly, will not surely distribute justice with partiality. The country has hitherto been a stepmother for the protestants; they do every thing for her, and she does nothing for them in return.

"But I return to my principles or rather yours, by declaring that all men are born and remain free. Is not this consecrating the liberty of all men? You have acknowledged, and do still acknowledge in your consciences the liberty of non-catholics. Every exclusive privilege in matter of religion, militates against and clashes with your general principles, as it is founded on the constraint and deprivation of the smaller number. Your's is only the law of the strongest. Might I not plead your own principles then, your recent conduct, in justification of disobedience?

"Instructed by long and bloody experience of the past, it is time to break down the barriers which seperate man from man, Frenchman from Frenchman.

"My country is free, let her shew herself worthy of the blessing, by distributing equal rights to all her children. Until the constitution shall have granted the equality I claim I adopt the whole of the motion of M. de Castellane, that "no man can be troubled for his religious opinions, nor can any man be troubled in his religious worship."

The following humorous affair took place lately at LONDONDERRY.

Two gentlemen came to dr. Thomas's tavern, in the evening, on two very high horses, and very well dressed; after dismounting and taking a drop of grog, one of them bantered the doctor to swap horses; but as there was as much as 20 or 30l. difference he was suspicious all was not right, but as he pressed him to an exchange, he at last complied, and the difference was left to men, to whom the doctor gave the hint, the referees in a short time agreed that the gentleman should have *eight shillings* to boot, which was excepted—this in some measure confirmed the doctor's suspicion; he accordingly gave orders for a person to mount a horse, and after riding a little way to return full speed, to knock, and make some enquiries; the doctor in the mean time appeared to be busy in making their change—but the person employed, soon returned and knocked at the door, and at the doctor's appearing at the door, enquiry was made whether two gentlemen had been there on horseback (at the same time describing the men and horses) the two gentlemen made a precipitate retreat out of a back window into the woods and left the doctor in possession of the horses and BOOT into the bargain.

United Columbia.

Virginia.

GEORGETOWN, December 19.

By a gentleman who passed through here from Northcarolina, we are credibly informed, that on account of that state adopting the new constitution, the governor has called the assembly to meet on the first day of January next, at Fayetteville, to regulate matters so as to have the state represented in the next session of Congress.

May Rhodeisland speedily follow the example, and once more display the thirteenth column in the union.

Connecticut.

MIDDLETOWN, *December 26.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Demerara, to his friend in this city, dated October 26, 1789.

"On the 30th of this month there is to be upwards of 30 Negroes put to death, all of whom were concerned in the insurrection, on the last of Sept. by which they were to put every white person in the colony to death; but it was prevented with the loss of very few white people's lives. The different kinds of torture these Negroes are to suffer is beyond description! Every white person in the colony is ordered to appear under arms on the occasion.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *January* 11.

The holders of public securities are cautioned against parting with them lightly; a Newburyport paper mentions, that state notes, which lately sold there for three shillings, now command five shillings and three pence, final settlements seven shillings and six pence, and indents five shillings on the pound, and a Boston paper mentions that they are rapidly rising every day. A Boston paper mentions, that a merchant in London has lately sent twenty thousand pounds sterling to that metropolis, to be laid out in purchasing public securities. The prospect of a universal European war and a general spread of national liberty seems to increase. The troubles of France still remain unsettled, but if we may judge from the general tenor of the accounts from thence, order is by swift degrees returning, and a happy restitution of liberty to that country, will be the result of the present commotions. Accounts from Europe likewise say that the inhabitants of Ostend, in Flanders, have risen and driven away the emperor's garrison. That 2600 patriots from the district of Waes, the N. E. division of Flanders, on the 13th of Nov. last, appeared before the city of Ghent, capital of the province of Flanders, and after a short resistance from the emperor's troops made themselves masters of the city. The contest between the imperial troops and the patriots continued, with intermissions, and accounts say, with the fiercest cruelty on the part of the imperialists until the Monday night following, when the garrison of the castle, (the imperialists) were obliged to flee, by Dumport Dendermond.——It is supposed that the Brabantine patriots are secretly supported by some European powers, the accounts say that they have two deputies now in London and a like number on embassy to Sweden and Prussia. In the mean time it is said the emperor is straining every nerve to quel the foments lately broke and likely to break out in his dominions, being sensible of the interference of some formidable power against him. To alleviate his distresses however, accounts say, that the last campaign terminated greatly in his favor against the Turks. That general marshal Laudohn, on the 8th of October took Belgrade on the 9th sat down before Semendria, which surrendered on the 14th, and determined not to put his army into winter quarters until he was in possession of Orsova. The loss of the Turks towards the close of the campaign, according to accounts, must have been exceeding great.

On the evening of celebration of the joyful event of Northcarolina's adopting the federal constitution at Edenton, in that state. We are informed, the cupola of the courthouse was beautifully illuminated, and twelve lighted lanthorns, representing the twelve adopting states were suspended on the flagstaff, with a dark one for Rhodeisland. In the vicinity of the town, there was a large bonfire.—Pleasure, joy and satisfaction sat on every countenance, and the day concluded with that harmony and concluded which federal principles always must command.

CASH

GIVEN FOR ANY KIND OF

Public SECURITIES,

BY JAMES CALDWELL, & Co.

Manchester, January 2. 1790. 33tf

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in the month of August last a stray RED OX, four years old;—the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ICHABOD BENEDICT.

Arlington, January 5, 1790. 3-4&5

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Eden, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors:—This is therefore to notify to said proprietors, to meet at the Vermont arms tavern, in Bennington, on the 24th day of February next, at one o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. A proprietors clerk, if necessary. 3. To choose a collector and treasurer. 4. To see if the proprietors will accept a return of the survey of the first division lots, of one hundred acres to each right, made by col SAMUEL ROBINSON. 5 To see if the proprietors will lay a tax to defray the expence of said allotment, and any other accounts that may legally be brought in, against the propriety. 6. To see if the proprietors will establish their former votes, and do any other business necessary and proper to be done at said meeting.

ISAAC TICHENOR, counsellor.

Bennington, Dec. 28, 1789. 3B5

THE proprietors of Glover, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified; that a tax of 23/4 lawful money, on each proprietor's right (public rights excepted) was voted, at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden by adjournment, at the dwellinghouse of capt. Elijah Dowey, in Bennington, on the 5th day of November last, to defray the expence of alloting said township into two equal divisions, and other incidental charges, allowed by said proprietors: who are hereby requested, to pay said tax to the subscriber, at Bennington, or captain Ezra Fellows of Sheffield, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, immediately, or their lands will be exposed to sale as the law direct. STEPHEN CAMP, collector.

Bennington, Dec. 7, 1789 3B5

AGREEABLY to special orders to me given, by the honorable the legislature, at their session in October last, the extents for all arrearages of taxes from 1781 to 1788 are now preparing, and will soon be put into the hands of the several sheriffs, if not prevented by a settlement of the same.

S. MATTOCKS, *Treasurer.*

TREASURER'S OFFICE, *Tinmouth, Dec. 7, 1789.*

WHEREAS application hath been made to me, to more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Chittenden, in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors.—These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwellinghouse of mr. Soloman Taylor, in said Chittenden, on the third Tuesday of February next, at nine o'clock in the morning, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. To choose a proprietors clerk. 3. To see if the proprietors will ratify and establish all the former votes at their former proprietors meetings, and also to ratify all the pitches, drafts, and divisions of land, which have been made in said town; and to raise money sufficient to discharge the debts of said propriety, and do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

NATHANIEL LADD, just. peace.

Chittenden, Dec. 14, 1789. 2cw4

THE creditors to the estate of ASAPH LEAVITT late of Rupert, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit their several demands to the subscriber, immediately, for settlement; and whoever of said creditors shall neglect to exhibit their accounts or demands, as aforesaid, by the first day of April next ensuing, will be forever excluded recovering; this notice being by particular directions from the judge of probate for that purpose. All persons indebted to said estate, are likewise respectably requested to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL LEAVITT, executor.

Rupert, Sept 9, 1789. 2t 3m

THE subscriber informs the public that he carries on the HATTER'S BUSINESS, in Vergennes, near Newbravenfalls, (so called) where the public may be supplied with all kinds of HATS, warranted without any deception.—Those gentlemen and ladies who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work performed with dispatch.

HATS will be given in exchange for all kinds of FURRS; and those gentlemen that have furr by them that they would wish to have wrought into hats, may depend on their work being performed in the best manner.

AZARIAH PAINTER.

October 12, 1789. 20tf

Writingpaper, indigo, or snuff, exchanged for RAGS at the Printingoffice.

Parnassian Chronicle.

From MERCURY's CABINET.

For the *VERMONT GAZETTE.*

Messrs. PRINTERS,

By inserting the following, if thought worthy of notice, you will oblige your old friend

S.

The CHRISTIAN's SOLILOQUY.

HOW poor a thing the life of man,
At best it scarce exceeds a span;
And stores of riches cannot save
The body from the mouldering grave.

New scenes of pleasure oft he tries,
Trifles and honors court his eyes;
He leaves no stone on earth unturn'd,
Till in his narrow cell he's urn'd.

When death arrives, his grasping schemes,
Vanish away like morning dreams;
The lord who own'd the extensive town,
Claims only room to lay him down.

Hear this, thou rich, insulting man,
Its moral learn to understand,
Death, in some not far distant hour,
Will lay you level with the poor.

The greatest man who breathes on earth,
Renown'd for fortune and for birth,
When he forsakes this little ball,
A STONE to tell his name *is* ALL.

Why should I strive and toil with pain,
Like those who heap up stores of gain;
When death decrees it to their heirs,
My head shall lie as soft as theirs.

I'll calmly spin my thread of life,
Free from anxiety and strife;
And when my latest hours are past,
And running sands no longer last——

I'll go and take my narrow lot,
Perhaps a stone—more likely not—
But just a ridge to catch the eye,
To tell survivors where I lie.

The present age may bear in mind,
The fellow mortal there confined;
But when another age comes on,
The least remembrance of him's gone.

But O! before that dreadful day,
My Jesus wash my guilt away,
And show me in the Father's sight,
In robes of honor long and white.

My soul remember O my God,
Then let my flesh forgotten lie,
Beneath the plough-men's rugged clod,
'Till Gabriel's trumpet rends the sky.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY,
To pay CASH DEBTS & CONTRACTS.

ASHUR SHEPHARD,

Wishes to receive immediately,

In discharge of money obligations and contracts for cash, the terms of which are expired, and payment now due,

TWENTY COWS, from four to eight years old: FORTY or FIFTY SHEEP. THREE or FOUR HORSES, from four to six years old, and a number of THREE YEAR OLD HEIFERS.

Any persons, indebted to the said Shephard in manner aforesaid, who may incline to furnish him with any of the above mentioned creatures, may rely upon being allowed a generous price for them.

All persons indebted to said SHEPHARD by book, are requested to settle the same immediately, by CASH, COUNTRY PRODUCE, or NOTE.

ALL PERSONS in VERMONT, having demands on said SHEPHARD, are desired to call and they shall receive their pay.

By the first good sleighing, said Shephard will receive a fresh supply of DRUGS & MEDICINES, which will render his store complete.

Bennington, January 1, 1790. 2tf

JOHN VANZANDT,

At the store lately occupied by

CORNELIUS VILLEE,

Has for sale a small assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

Also, a quantity of HARDMONEY ORDERS *of this state.*

ALL which he is determined to sell low for Wheat, Corn, Rye, Pork, Beeswax, Mustardseed, good house Ashes, clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, and Shipping Furrs; and even the article of CASH, will not be refused.

☞ CASH paid for WHEAT.

Bennington, January 4, 1790. 32tf

The PARTNERSHIP of

JAMES CALDWELL, & Co.

Is this day dissolved by the death of their late partner mr. WILLIAM M'MATH.

THEY therefore request all those indebted to the late firm to make immediate payment to WILLIAM MYNDERSE at the store in Manchester; or to mr. JAMES MOORE, at the store in Troy, who is placed there for the winter to receive the debts and give a discharge for the same. Pork and wheat will be received in payment at the cash price. They also request all those who have any demands against the late partnership to bring in their accounts to Manchester and Troy and receive payment.

They have now on hand at the Manchester and Troy stores, a large assortment of fresh imported goods, which they will sell at first cost and charges, for cash, pork or wheat, in order to close their accounts.

They have also on hand,

A quantity of choice LIQUORS and GROCERIES.

Manchester, Dec. 23, 1789. 1tf

ON account of the badness of traveling for a long time past, and the hurry of the subscriber's business, the unsold FURNACE LOTTERY tickets, in the hands of the different persons who have had them for sale, could not be collected seasonably to draw at the time proposed; and as no purchaser can be hurt by postponing the drawing one month, as it does not interfere with the time of payment, the managers find themselves necessitated to postpone the drawing of the FURNACE LOTTERY untill the first MONDAY of February next, at which time it shall be drawn, at the place heretofore fixed on, and the list of prizes published in the VERMONT GAZETTE.

All persons holding tickets for sale, that are unsold on the first of February, are requested to return them to the subscriber, or lodge them with governor Chittenden, at Williston, or Jonas Galusha, Esq. at Shaftsbury, by that time, otherwise they will be at their risk.

There are a considerable number of tickets yet unsold, in the subscriber's hands, and the hands of the persons heretofore holding them for sale, who will take any kind of grain, peas and beans, homemade cloths, stockings, mittens, or tobacco for them.

The FURNACE is now completed, except the hearth, the stone for which is expected on the first sleighing, and the bellows, which are making; and the subscriber has the most sanguine hopes of putting her into blast by the first of March next. He proposes to sell potash kettles, sap kettles, and all kinds of hollow ware, on as good terms as they are sold at Lenox furnace, and to purchasers at a considerable distance on much better terms: he flatters himself his conveniencies are such that no furnace on the continent can afford to sell cheaper.

Those persons who will want potash kettles in the spring, and will advance one half the pay this winter, in pork, beef, or grain, will be waited on with good security for the other half, until next winter, or cattle will be taken in payment for the whole at the time of purchase.

MILL IRONS, FARMING TOOLS, ANVILS, NAILS, &c. are made and sold at the works as usual.

The subscriber begs that those persons who are indebted to him, would consider the great expence he has been at, and is daily incurring, in building and providing stock for the furnace, and requests them to make their payments, that are now and soon will become due, with punctuality, in order to enable him to go on with strength and vigor.

Those persons who have long been in his debt and neglect him, are hereby informed, that they will shortly be called on, in a manner disagreeable to them, as well as to their humble servant.

M. LYON.

Fairhaven, December 13, 1789. 2—4

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Sandbrugh, in the county of Bennington, and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors:—These are therefore to warn said proprietors, to meet at the dwellinghouse of Jesse Cook, esq. in Wilmington, in the county of Windham, and state of Vermont, on the 24th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon; then and there to act on the following articles, viz. First, to choose a moderator. Secondly, a clerk if necessary. Thirdly to choose a committee to lay out a road through Sandbrugh, on the road leading from Wilmington to Bennington, and cut and clear the same. Fourthly, To do any other business for the benefit of said proprietors.

JESSE COOK, justice of peace.

Wilmington, December 14, 1789 2W4

WILLIAM & GARDNER HALL,

At their store in POWNAL, *have, in addition to their former assortment, just received a general supply of* GOODS *—suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell* WHOLESALE or RETAIL, *as low as can be purchased at any store in this part of the country.* Among which are,

SUPERFINE second and coarse Broadcloths of different colours,
Forest cloths of different colours,
Twilled coatings,
Serges and Drabs,
A general assortment of Flannels,
Black Russel,
Everlasting,
Florentine,
Tabareens,
Shalloons, Camblets, Moreens, Durants, Calimancoes, and Tammies,
Velvets of various colours,
Corderoys,
Black Sattinet,
Silk and hair Plush,
Wildburns,
Embossed Serge,
A variety of Calicoes, and fashionable pocket handkerchiefs,
Jeans, Fustians, Nankeens, and Jacket patterns,
Large and elegant Shawls of different colours,
Linens, Lawns and Cambrics,
Black Silk handkerchiefs,
Black Mode,
Sarsnets of different colours,
Women's Worsted, Leather and Silk Mitts and Gloves,
Men's Woolen Mitts,
Gauzes and Milinets,
Linen and Woolen checks,
Russia Sheeting,
Men's and Women's Worsted, Cotton and Hemp Stockings,
Bed Ticks,
Elegant large Rose and common Blankets,
Ribbons, Binding, & Garteing
Hair Sieves and Buckrams,
Account and pocket books,
Large Bibles,
Testaments, Spelling-books and Primmers,
Ink Powder,
Crooked and common Combs,
Men's and Women's plated and common Shoe Buckles,
Knee Buckles,
Scissors and Shears,
Jack and Pen knives,
Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
Knives and Forks,
An elegant assortment of gilt Coat and Jacket Buttons,
Silk and Twist of different colours,
White and coloured Thread,
Pewter Spoons,
Thimbles,
Men's and Boy's Caps & Felt Hats, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO, Silk Shag, a variety of Chintzes, an assortment of Pewter Ware, Copper Teakettles, steelplate Handsaws, Currycombs, Wafers of different colours, &c. &c.

An additional assortment of DRY GOODS are expected in a few days.

GROCERIES.

A constant Supply of Wesl India and common RUM.

BRANDY, Geneva, and Wine,
Molasses,
Tea and Chocolate,
Ginger,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Cask Raisins,
Pepper and Allspice.

ALSO.

Axes, Wool Cards, Pins, good Rock Salt, Steel and Upper Leather, Indigo, Scythes and sickles, Steel and Iron, Snuff, Roll Tobacco, Powder and Shot, hard Soap, Brooms, &c. &c. &c.

CROCKERY.

LARGE Soup and common Plates,
Small ditto.
Tea Pots of different sorts.
Blue and white Cups and Saucers,
Cream and Milk Pots.
Milk Pans,
Pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tumblers,
Wine glasses, &c. &c.

Three pence per pound for

GREEN HIDES,

Will be given at said Store, in Leather, Shoes, or any other Cash Article. 30tf

All kinds of Country Produce, and good house Ashes, will be received in payment, for any of the above articles—or short Credit given to those who will favor said store with their custom.

☞ All those whose accounts at said store, have been of more than six months standing—are requested to make immediate payment.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, the 27th inst. an apprentice boy, named OLIVER CHURCH, about seventeen years old. Whoever will take up said boy, and return him to his master, shall have seven pence reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring said boy. ELIJAH FOX.

Tinmouth, October 27, 1789. 2W4

Just published and now selling at the Printing-office in Bennington, by the postriders from said office, and at mr. JOHN HUNTINGTON's *shop in Shaftsbury,*

An ELEGIAC POEM, on the DEATH of MRS. SARAH BRANCH.

BY AMAZIAH BRANCH.

A publication worthy the attention of the Christian mourner.

Likewise for sale at said office,

A number of kinds of useful and instructive pamphlets.

Great allowance made to those who buy by the quantity.

The Vermont Gazette.

[VOL. VII.] MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1790. [NUMB. 34.]

While DECENCY *and* CANDOUR *guide the* PEN—*our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

Printed and published (*every* MONDAY) by HASWELL & RUSSELL, at their Office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

The Remarker.—Number IX.

With useful knowledge swell the infant mind,
The tree will grow as the young twig's inclin'd:
Be prudent, cool and steady in your care,
And counsel with delight for youth prepare:
So shall your precepts with instruction flow,
And youth shall love the road they ought to go.

IN my last I considered that it was the indispensible duty of parents to attend to the most trifling ideas of their infant offspring, as, in the course of events, matters of the greatest importance may depend upon setting them right in their ideas with respect to the most common and seemingly trivial occurrences of life.

I would remark that not barely attention, but an unremitted attention is necessary: The parent who sometimes rigidly enforces, and sometimes relaxes his commands; who only once in a while endeavors to instruct his child, and then suffers him to run on his own way, without watching the bent of his inclinations, or observing whether he pays attention to his precepts or not, will find a difficult task to eradicate wrong impressions, should he attempt it, when the child comes to maturer age; which he might have escaped had he taken prudent timely care.

The wrong bias given to the minds of children, and the wild chimeras that generally disturb them, are very often owing to their too great intimacy with superannuated old nurses, and ignorant servants, who, tho' they may not be wicked, are generally weak-minded; and usually instill ideas of witches, wizards, ghosts and hobgoblins into the infant mind, which it is ever after impossible to eradicate. The parent, therefore, that has a due regard for his offspring, and would wish his child to form just ideas of things of the greatest moment and most material consequence in life, should by no means delay instruction till the child is able to comprehend the force of nice metaphysical reasoning, as by that time their minds may be so vitiated by bad principles previously imbibed, as to render the admission of truth exceeding difficult, if not morally impossible: but on the contrary, he should begin in the earliest stage, using the most plain and simple language, and never lay down a proposition before his child, which he finds engages his attention, without fully informing him of all the simple principles on which its truth depends.

The man who founds his faith on the curious and abstracted metaphysical reasoning of philosophers, unassisted by the plain, simple, fundamental principles that govern the generality of men of common understanding, will often find his ideas deranged, when sudden emergency demands of him the vindication of his sentiments; besides which, he will always talk unintelligibly to the bulk of mankind: but he that relies for support on the common occurrences of nature and depends on the simplest axioms of truth, will always find weapons adequate to the occasion that calls for his exertion; and although his arguments may not be so pompous or judiciously arranged as those of his apponent, they must at least be allowed to stand on a broader bottom. Thus the child whose parent neglects to instruct him in the common occurrences and trifling incidents of life, and leaves him to form his ideas wholly by scholastic rules, will appear formally stiff, bombastic and assuming; while he whose ideas are guarded as they rise with fostering care, and whose mind is familiarized to trace matters in their native simplicity, though destitute of classical knowledge, and unable perhaps to give a strictly logical narration of the ideas that occasionally strike his mind, will nevertheless in the course of conversation, convey more information to the bulk of mankind than the other; whose abilities, by reason of his education, are peculiarly adapted to swim lightly and superficially over the surface of matters and things in general, without stooping to examine the simple, mean principles, on which they are founded.

There is nothing that renders conversation so truly desirable to youth or adults, as to be able to perceive the force of the reasoning made use of, and to investigate the cause of events which they see produced: If we mean to instruct therefore, we should use the plainest language, and the most natural metaphors, by all means avoiding ambiguity, that we may not only really inform, but render the flights of science delightful to the youthful mind.

"*I thank thee O my God,*" says the great divine Dr. WATTS, "*that thou hast not made it a matter of wit and criticism to be a Christian.*" The idea of this eminent man undoubtedly was, that the most plain and obvious meaning of the scriptures, and the simplest principles of morality, contained in and most naturally deducible from them, were the surest foundation on which to build our faith; for such principles are easily adverted to in case of emergency; while the impressions made on the understanding by intense application to curious metaphysical points, will be apt to fly off and be obliterated from the memory, and though founded in truth, will lose their usefulness until the placidity of the mind is restored.

That the curious speculations of philosophy, and the deepest metaphysical investigations, are really useful and advantageous to the world, it would be pedantic to deny; but at the same time I would strenuously urge a close application to more simple principles, as a basis on which the other should be founded, and on which they are ultimately found to depend both in civil and religious matters.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

The TABLET.

"*Honest measures will be most apt, in the long run, to gain the concurrence of the public opinion.*"

WE need not have recourse to any abstract notions of moral obligation to furnish a reason, why mankind have generally approved of truth and fair dealing. Whatever may be the original bias of the human heart, with respect to good and evil, or whether it naturally has any bias either way, is not material in elucidating the subject of this speculation. It is sufficient for my present purpose to attend to facts, without looking into the origin of principles, or estimating the merit of motives. On this ground, if on no other, we may venture to pronounce that justice and veracity assimilate so readily with the common sentiments of men, that whoever does not observe these duties, hazards the loss of his influence and happiness. In a tumultuous state of society, it is true, these virtues seem to be disregarded; but they will soon gain their accustomed estimation, when order and tranquility are restored. It is only in those situations, where people cannot reflect calmly and act soberly, that falshood and injustice do not meet with public indignation. Declarations that are false, and actions that are unjust, may assume such a disguise as to gain popular approbation, under the idea that they are true and just. The opinions of men may be so distracted, and their tempers so agitated with new and difficult circumstances, that they may be utterly at a loss in what their duty or their interest consists. Under such embarrassments, people commit errors, while they suppose they are acting wisely: and suspend the practice of the moral duties, from an ignorance of the comprehensive nature of morality. But as no society can be long held together, in a state so convulsed as to dissipate ideas of moral rectitude, we must conclude that a restoration of government will awaken anew the sentiments of moral obligation. There never can be a long period when men can cease to perform their obligations without sustaining private inconvenience and public reproach. The existence of society pre-supposes some controuling influence of virtuous attributes. Whether they are the effect of fear of punishment, or love of duty, I still call them virtuous, because they are useful. If these reflections are just, they should inspire us with caution against imbibing the opinions or imitating the actions of those who avail themselves of disordered times to bewilder and pervert the public ideas of veracity and justice.

The truth of my motto is amply illustrated in the fate of the leading characters who have conducted us to independence and government. It is worthy of remark that those men, who are held in veneration and employed in public service, are principally the men, who have all along delivered the same opinions, and recommended the same measures, that have finally coincided with the public opinion. But when we look on the other hand, and behold characters of an opposite description, how are they neglected and fallen! There was a time, when the friends of disorder and injustice beguiled the public mind into a belief that they were the friends of freedom and virtue. Such delusions however can never have a long continuance. Opinions, that cannot bear the test of a strict examination, much less of a fair experiment, must be renounced, when the people are left to cool reflection. Men averse to good government can never long hold an ascendency in society, unless the objects of human happiness, and the feelings of the human heart undergo an alteration.

It should encourage our patriots and legislators to persevere in a course of honor and justice, by contemplating that they have gone through the most hazardous and difficult trials, to which our affairs will probably be exposed. The objects of legislation that will now rise into view are so great and extensive, that honest minds may be alarmed at their magnitude and variety. This circumstance may deter some people from venturing to adopt those systems that wear the face of intrinsick propriety and excellence. When men have long been accustomed to temporary expedients and partial arrangements they cannot at once collect fortitude

to embrace measures, that shall have a general, permanent operation. But it must be concluded that plans founded in wisdom are not to be rejected because they are great; and and those founded in honesty should be recommended, notwithstanding they may be new.

From the MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL.

The CRUELTY *which attends* SLAVERY.

BEING not long since in one of the southern states, and passing a plantation, I saw something very singular, which had drawn together a number of people who were passing that way. As I drew near I found it to be a large cage, made of bars of wood standing at a small distance from the ground, and in the cage was a negro woman. The wench was wet, cold, sick and starved; besides she was insulted by every body that stood round her—and even those who at a distance pitied her, dare not supply her with food or raiment, because it was disreputable, and they were afraid of her master. One who stood by and had the appearance of a gentleman, seemed highly diverted when a great, unfeeling monster of a man, threw a stone through the grates, and hit the wench in the eye, which gave her most exquisite torture; I asked this man what the wench had done, that it gave him so much pleasure to see her used with so much cruelty? He replied, are you a stranger here? I answered yes: Then let me tell you, says he, her husband is a d—d scoundrel; he was formerly one of my best negroes; but taking it into his head to ride one of my horses rather than walk a mile or so, he fell off and broke his arm, and I sent him to goal with the bone sticking through the skin; neither would I suffer any person from that day to this to see it. I observed to him, that he would lose the fellow's labour for life, if he did not set the bone, or let some body else do it. D——n the rascal, says he, he would not work now if his arm was well; besides, *my lawyer advises me* to keep him in that situation, partly as a warning to others, and partly to torment the wench who has got an old mistress in the neighbourehood very rich, & who is fond of her because she was born and brought up in her house, and the creature finds means to let her mistress know her situation exactly; I have invented this method to torment her, in hopes in a little time, the old fool will buy the negro fellow and wench too, rather than see her tormented so; if she does not, I will keep the wench there until she starves, and the negro fellow in goal until he rots. This, said I, is the very essence of cruelty, and if you lived in Newengland you would be mobbed. Here he laughed again immoderately: So, says he, you are a Yankee, are you; I should never have tho't of this scheme had it not been for the Yankees, I took it from their method of treating their bankrupts; but there is this difference—they all the time profess the greatest regard for the parties and their connexions, while I have none for either the negro, the wench or the old mistress—If I had, or made the least pretensions to it, I should think myself the very greatest scoundrel in the universe.—— The truth of the simile struck me silent.

NATHAN.

The GUEST.

Still to their solid interest blind,
The whims of fashion rule mankind.

FASHION is a subject of so various a complexion, that it is extremely difficult to give a definition of it, that will leave any precise idea on the mind: Should we attempt to trace its fluctuations through different periods, remote from the present, and bring out enquiries down to modern times, we shall find ourselves involved in a circle, and be continually returning to the same, or similar whims and absurdities.

So capricious and tyrannical is this sovereign director of the world, that almost every person in the course of their life, upon the principles of self defence, are necessitated to rebel against its power, to reject its controul, and sooner or later, govern themselves, and adjust their dress and deportment by the light of their own reason: For experience teaches the reflecting mind, that life is not more than competent to far better engagements, than wasting our time in sacrificing at an altar erected by the most frivolous part of mankind.

A slave to fashion is a most passive animal—it is acted upon by an agent more fickle than the wind—and if it can be said to have a mind, it is aptly described in the following lines,

"Dust is lighter than a feather,
"And the wind, more light than either;
"But a foppish, fickle mind,
"Is lighter far than feather, dust or wind."

The usurpations of fashion are obvious in every rank of society: They descend into the humble abodes of poverty, as well as claim the supreme direction in the elevated walks of life.

The buckle that hides the shoe, and the coat without a back, are not confined to any class of citizens—and fashion is the word, whether the cap is made of kenting, or of muslin at a guinea a yard.

Following the fashion, however, is sometimes attended with disagreeable consequences: A young man lost the labour of application and attendance, for an eligible situation in an eminent mercantile house, merely by being too fashionable in his appearance—the *principal* of the house having turned almost to a Quaker in his dress, observed that he did not like those *knights of the buckle*. And a very worthy friend of the author's, was prevented from paying his addresses to a young lady, who obscured her many accomplishments, by discovering too strong a propensity to follow the excesses of the mode: AMELIA, said he, is a fine figure of a woman—her countenance is lovely, and she has an ingenious, sprightly mind—but, I cannot suppose that a husband, children, or family, will ever be of so much consequence to her, as the ornamenting her person, and always appearing as a model to the fashionable world—but the expence! ah there's the rub! the Indies have been drained to satisfy the cravings of fashion—and still she cries for more!—'For though *nature* is contented with little—yet *fancy* is boundless.'

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, *November* 13. Yesterday considerable bets were laid on Change, that the French will break with America before midsummer next, and that the consequence will be the embroiling of this country in the end.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, October 27.

"The Rubicon is at length passed! The armed refugees of Brabant, dispersed in proclamations and annihilated in gazettes, entered this province on the Dutch frontier, to the number, as it is said, of near forty thousand men on the 23d inst. The following day after some skirmishes, in which only a few lives were lost, they made themselves masters of Lillo, the key of Brabant, on that side, and advanced towards Antwerp. In the night of the 24th they possessed themselves of an hostage for the security of their friends in Brussels. M. de Grumpipen, Chancellor of Brabant, one of the most active among the agents of their sovereign, was surprized at his country seat on the banks of the Scheld, by a detachment of three hundred men, and conveyed to the headquarters of the patriots. They gave immediate notice to the Austrian officer that they would retaliate on his person any severities exercised on their imprisoned friends.

'This manœuvre gave occasion to the following one on the part of the government, Count Launou, and three more noblemen of the most ancient and opulent families in the province, had, in obedience to the injunctions, and on the faith of the promises contained in the emperor's last proclamation, returned to this capital from their voluntary exile. They were yesterday apprehended as hostages for the safety of the chancellor.

'The report of those who have seen the Brabancon patriots is that they are disciplined, and tolerably furnished with arms. Two English vessels are in the Scheld, laden with ammunition and military stores for their use; and there are in their army many French, Dutch and some English subaltern officers, who have contributed to discipline them.

'A cannonade was heard for two hours last night; and a report is at this moment universally credited, that they have taken the town and citadel of Antwerp. The latter is the strongest fortress in the Austrian Netherlands, and almost the only one which resisted the conquering arms of Marshal Saxe. The greater part of the troops in garrison here are detached to that quarter, the gates are shut and every thing has the appearance of a besieged town.'

Nov. 17. After the capture and abandonment of Fort Lillo, by the patriotic Brabanters, the Dutch very good naturedly, ordered it to be garrisoned for themselves. This is a second stroke of the Mynheers, in return for the favors conferred upon them some few years since by the Emperor.

The lady of Chancellor Crumpipen has offered the sum of 80,000l. sterling, as a ransom for her husband; but the Brabanters choose to retain him as a hostage for the safety of their own party, against cruelties that may be practised by the court of Vienna.

United Columbia.

Newyork.

NEWYORK (city) *December* 31.

By capt Ceaquick, who arrived on Saturday, in 34 days from Ostend, we are favored with a handbill in Low-Dutch, printed at Ghent, on the 17th of November of which the following is a translation.

GHENT, *November* 17, 1789.

Friday morning, a little before 8 o'clock, about 2600 patriots who came from the district of Waes, appeared before the Saxon and Bruges gates of this city, and after a short contest made themselves masters of the city, driving the soldiers who guarded the gates, and being joined by many of the patriots in Ghent, soon overpowered the main guard, who were either killed or dispersed. During this. the troops of the caserns of St. Peter, having divided into two columns, those on the right marched to Waterportbridge, having the river in front; so that these columns could not be attacked except in front, at a great disadvantage, for they had the command of the ground every way: Notwithstanding their several advantages the patriots attacked them, and after an obstinate engagement with cannon and musketry, for ten hours, the millitary were driven to their caserns, leaving many dead and wounded, the exact number not known. The same night a corps of 200 men, with three cannon marched out of the caserns, into the suburbs, among the burghers; the same on Saturday, and on Sunday the patriots attacked the troops and drove them off, but the military returned at night, and began to wreak their vengeance in the most cruel manner, by fire, robery and murder. On Monday at daybreak they returned to the same quarter but were beat off by the patriots; they returned again at night with such fury and vengeance, that they did not even spare sucking babes, at the breasts of their mothers.

During these commotions there was a continual firing from the castle with redhot and other cannon balls, which destroyed all the houses and buildings in the vicinity, and the garrison continued to sally out every night to plunder and drag all they could lay their hands on prisoners into the castle.

As the garrison in the caserns continued

to kill, murder, and to destroy by fire ; the patriots under the command of the Heer Van Rosium, animated with a determination to put an end to these excesses, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, attacked the caserns with such undaunted spirit, that about 4 o'clock in the afternoon they surrendered prisoners of war, consisting of more than 600 men, with their commandant, a major ; and they were marched bare headed through the city, and imprisoned in different cloysters. On Monday night the garrison of the castle finding themselves in a distressed situation, abandoned the same, and fled by Dumport to Dendermond ; so that at present we are relieved from a band of desperate barbarrians, who may truly be stiled regimented assassins."

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, *December* 31. Last week was cast in this city by messrs. Doolittle and Goodyear, a bell, for the town of Brookfield, state of Massachusetts, weighing 650lb. A few months since these artists cast a BELL for the town of Westspringfield ; both of which are allowed by good judges to be equal to any of the size ever imported. As these gentlemen have been at considerable expence in erecting works for carrying on this branch of business, will engage to furnish BELLS of any weight whatever on easier terms than they can possibly be imported, and warrant them to be good ; It is not doubted those towns who wish to supply themselves with good BELLS, will encourage so useful a manufacture, in preference to sending their money out of the country.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *January* 18.

The commissioners for adjusting the boundary line of this state, &c. appointed by this state and Newyork, have, we are informed, postponed their proposed conferrence, until some time in February next, then to be holden at Newyork.

By information from Newyork it appears, that Congress commenced their second session the 7th instant. The important deliberations of this august body, we expect to be able to lay before our readers from week to week.

From the papers brought by the last post we have extracted the following list of

CASUALTIES.

In the midst of LIFE we are in DEATH.

WINCHESTER, (*Virginia,*) November 15.

On Thursday last, a child was burnt to death at the Shawanese cabbins, near this town. While its mother went to a neighbouring spring for some water, the infant's clothes caught fire, and on the return of the parent exhibited a most shocking spectacle, being parched to a cinder.

On Saturday one David Ferguson fell from the shafts of a waggon, between this town and Stephensburgh, and two of the wheels passing over his body, put an immediate period to his existence.

HARTFORD, December 31.

"On the 8th of December last, while breakfast was preparing in the family of mr. AARON COLE, jun. of Granville, a little son of his, six months old, being on the floor, moved himself to a teakettle full of boiling water, which was standing on the hearth, and pulled it over on to himself, by which he was so scalded, that he survived but a short time."

NEWLONDON, December 26.

Saturday evening the 9th instant, captain M'Pherson, in a schooner bound from Newyork to Shelburne, laden with provisions and dry goods, ran on Bradford Reef—vessel and cargo lost, and all on board, eight men and one woman, perished.

PROVIDENCE, (*Rhodeisland*) December 19.

On Friday evening, last week, a seaman accidentally fell into the river, at the south end of the town, and was drowned.

PITTSFIELD, (*Massachusetts*) January 7.

Last week two young men belonging to Ludlow, were unfortunately drowned in a mill-pond in Hadley.—It appears they were going from Ludlow to Hadley ; and conceiving it a shorter way, attempted to cross the pond on [illegible], but unhappily met their fate. Before they came to the pond, they were seen walking arm in arm, each with a stick in his hand, in which situation they were afterwards taken out of the water.

SPRINGFIELD, January 13.

Last Saturday a MAD DOG was killed in Palmer, which belonging to one of the inhabitants of that town. A great number of creatures are said to have been bitten by him ; and it is thought, that should they generally experience the fatal operation of the hydrophobia, a hundred pounds will not make good the damages which will be sustained.

N O T I C E

IS hereby given, to any person who would wish to purchase or lease the farm at Pawlet, (formerly Alexander Fraser's, lately advertised in the Gazette for sale) to apply to mr. Archibald Cooper, for terms ; who will be on the premises on the first day of February next.

P FRASER & YOUNG,
JOHN FRASER.

Ferrisburgh, January 2, 1790. 4t6

WHEREAS the proprietors of Smithfield and Fairfield, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, at their adjourned meeting, holden the 21st of September last, at the dwellinghouse of Hubbart Barlow, in said Fairfield ; did vote the sum of one pound five shillings, lawful money, on each proprietor's right, in said towns ; for laying and cutting roads ; and appointed the subscribers a committee to collect the same : This is to notify said proprietors, that they have the privilodge of working the tax out, between now and the next adjourned meeting—the second Tuesday of May next, holden at said Barlow's dwellinghouse ; and after that there will be no work excepted, by said committee And also to see if said proprietors will establish the settlers their pitches in each town, in lieu of their drafts : and to see if said proprietors will give any encouragement for building the first sawmill and gristmill, in each town.

HUBBART BARLOW,
JOHN SUNDERLIN,
ANDREW BRADLEY, } committee.

Fairfield, January 11, 1790. 4B6

THE proprietors of Granby, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at Guildhall, in said county, on the 9th day of December instant, there was a tax of three pounds six shillings and seven pence, lawful money, granted on each right, public rights excepted, for the purpose of allotting the town, paying off the former bills of expence for obtaining a copy of the charter, &c. which sum includes all former proprietors taxes—and the sum being committed to me to collect, unless the same be paid to me the subscriber in Guildhall, immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

BENONI CUTLER, collector.

Guildhall, December 10th 1789. 4W6

THE proprietors of Montgomery, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound seventeen shillings, lawful money, on each right, granted by said proprietors, for dividing the said town into two divisions, and other incidental charges, as heretofore advertised, are hereby notified, that so much of each delinquent proprietor's right, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of captain John Collins, innholder in Burlington, county and state aforesaid, on the 25th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment.—The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the sum of £. 1 : 17 : 0 due on each right, are as follow, viz.

Stephen R. Bradley,	Giles Pettibone,
Ezra Stiles,	Comfort Sage,
John Graham,	Asa Smith,
Daniel Farrand,	Jonas Fay,
Ammi R. Robbins,	John Hurlbert,
Judah Champion,	Nathaniel Gridley,
Abel Newell,	Enos Munson,
Peter Starr,	Seth Lee,
Hezekiah Gould,	Elijah Hubbard,
Noble Everitt,	Reuben Atwater,
Jonathan Edwards,	R[illegible] Atwater,
Bulkley Olcott,	Thaddeus Bradley,
Daniel Perry,	Ezra Stiles, jun.
Joseph Strong,	Alexander Wolcott,
Thomas Chittenden,	Isaac Stiles,
William Goo d,	Ebenezer Fisk,
Thomas Ives,	John Foot,
Pe[illegible] Edwards,	John A Foot,
Josiah Fowler,	William L. Foot,
Moses Seymour,	Matthew Griswold,
Oliver Wolcott,	John Treater,
Andrew Adams, jun.	Elisha Burton,
Nathan H[illegible],	Ebenezer Brooks,
William Burrill,	Sarah Fisk,
Seth Smith,	Joshua Smith,
James Barlow,	Ruth Fisk,
John A. Dibble,	Hannah Clark,
Elijah Burr,	Ira Allen,
Aaron Barlow,	John Fassett, jun.
Seth Sheldon,	

OLIVER GALLUP, collector.

Hartland, December 30, 1789. 4W6

THE proprietors of Warren, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of 29s. granted by said proprietors on the 4th day of November 1789, to defray the expence of surveying one two hundred acre division to each proprietor and other allowed accounts as previously notified, are hereby informed, that such a proportion of their land will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling house of William Brush, Esq; in the city of Vergennes, on the 22d day of February next, at ten o'clock in the morning, as will pay said tax and costs unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of 29s. due from each.

John Throop,	Hezekiah Spencer,
David Fuller,	William Strong,
Joseph Kimball,	Asa Whitcomb,
Oliver Farnsworth,	Elisha Hawley,
William Lyon,	Bartholemew Durkee,
Joaddam Gallup,	Parmele Jacob,
Jonas Fay,	John Whitcomb,
Thomas Tolman,	Daniel Adams,
Chapman Whitcomb,	Timothy Andrus,
Benajah Child,	William Roberts,
John Jacobs,	Joel Roberts,
Stephen Jacob,	Benjamin Kent,
John Morey, jun.	Ruggles Kent,
Joseph Morey,	Oliver Barker,
Ebenezer Sevan,	Joel Barlow,
Noah Hatch,	John Trumbull,
Stephen Morey,	William M. [illegible],
Samuel Morey,	Chauncey Goodrich,
Jedediah Strong,	Dudley Baldwin,
Gershom Olds,	Abraham Baldwin,
Jonathan Brace,	Miles Beach,
Thomas Chamberlin,	Uriah Tracy,
William Ripley,	Nathan Hale,
George Duncan,	Thaddeus Kent,
Anthony Whitcomb,	Asahel Smith,
Jonathan Pierce,	Chauncey Smith,

Nathaniel and Elisha Frisbee, one share.
Lemuel Hopkins and Oliver Wolcott, ditto.
Moses Seymore and Alexander Collin.

WILLIAM SWEETSER, collector.

Barnard, December 16, 1789. 4W6

EXcellent Indigo, good Writingpaper, Snuff, a variety of small Books, and all kinds of Blanks will be exchanged for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS at the Printingoffice. *Bennington, Jan. 4, 1790.*

AGREEABLY to special orders to me given, by the honorable the legislature, at their session in October last, the extents for all arrearages of taxes from 1781 to 1788 are now preparing, and will soon be put into the hands of the several sheriffs, if not prevented by a settlement of the same.

S. MATTOCKS, *Treasurer.*

TREASURER'S OFFICE, *Tinmouth, Dec. 7, 1789.*

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Eden, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors :—This is therefore to notify to said proprietors, to meet at the Vermont arms tavern, in Bennington, on the 24th day of February next, at one o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. A proprietors clerk, if necessary. 3. To choose a collector and treasurer. 4. To see if the proprietors will accept a return of the survey of the first division lots, of one hundred acres to each right, made by col SAMUEL ROBINSON. 5 To see if the proprietors will lay a tax to defray the expence of said allotment, and any other accounts that may legally be brought in, against the propriety. 6. To see if the proprietors will establish their former votes, and do any other business necessary and proper to be done at said meeting.

ISAAC TICHENOR, counsellor.

Bennington, Dec. 28, 1789. 9D5

C A S H

GIVEN FOR ANY KIND OF

PublicSECURITIES,

BY JAMES CALDWELL, & Co.

Manchester, January 2 1790. 33tf

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, the [illegible] an apprentice boy, named OLIVER CHURCH, about seventeen years old. Whoever will take up said boy, and return him to his master, shall have five pence reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid har[illegible] said boy. ELIJAH FOX.

Tinmouth, October 27 1789. [illegible]

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at the PRINTING OFFICE.

Parnassian Chronicle.

FAVORITE SONG.

TUNE—"*The Son of Alecknomac.*"

THE power that created the night and the day
Gave his image divine to each model of clay:
Tho' on different features as the God he impreſt,
One ſpirit immortal pervades ev'ry breaſt.
And nature's great charter the right never gave,
That one mortal another ſhould dare to enſlave.

The ſame genial rays that the lily unfold
Gave the roſe it full fragrance, the tulip its gold;
Thus Europe's fond boſoms to rapture inſpire,
Warms each African breaſt with as gen'rous a fire,
And nature's, &c.

May the head be corrected, ſubdu'd the proud ſoul,
Who would fetter free limbs and free ſpirits controul!
Be the gem or in ebon or ivory enſh'in'd,
The ſame forth of heart warms the whole human kind.
And nature's, &c.

May freedom, whoſe rays we are taught to adore,
Beam bright as the ſun, and bleſs ev'ry ſhore;
No charter that pleads for the rights of mankind
To inveſt thoſe with gold, thoſe in fetters can bind.
And nature's great charter the right never gave,
That one mortal another ſhould dare to enſlave.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY,
To pay CASH DEBTS & CONTRACTS.

ASHUR SHEPHARD,

Wiſhes to receive immediately,

In diſcharge of money obligations and contracts for caſh, the terms of which are expired, and payment now due,

TWENTY COWS, from four to eight years old: FORTY or FIFTY SHEEP. THREE or FOUR HORSES, from four to ſix years old, and a number of THREE YEAR OLD HEIFERS.

Any perſons, indebted to the ſaid Shephard in manner aforeſaid, who may incline to furniſh him with any of the above mentioned creatures, may rely upon being allowed a generous price for them.

All perſons indebted to ſaid SHEPHARD by book, are requeſted to ſettle the ſame immediately, by CASH, COUNTRY PRODUCE, or NOTE.

ALL PERSONS in VERMONT, having demands on ſaid SHEPHARD, are deſired to call and they ſhall receive their pay.

By the firſt good ſleighing, ſaid Shephard will receive a freſh ſupply of DRUGS & MEDICINES, which will render his ſtore complete.

Bennington, January 1, 1790. 2tf

JOHN VAN ZANDT,

At the ſtore lately occupied by

CORNELIUS VILLEE,

Has for ſale a ſmall aſſortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

Alſo, a quantity of HARDMONEY ORDERS *of this ſtate.*

ALL which he is determined to ſell low for Wheat, Corn, Rye, Pork, Beeſwax, Muſtardſeed, good houſe Aſhes, clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, and Shipping Furrs; and even the article of CASH, will not be refuſed.

☞ CASH paid for WHEAT.

Bennington, January 4, 1790. 32tf

The PARTNERSHIP of

JAMES CALDWELL, & Co.

Is this day diſſolved by the death of their late partner mr. WILLIAM M'MATH.

THEY therefore requeſt all thoſe indebted to the late firm to make immediate payment to WILLIAM MYNDERSE at the ſtore in Manchaſter, or to mr. JAMES MOORE, at the ſtore in Troy, who is placed there for the winter to receive the debts and give a diſcharge for the ſame. Pork and wheat will be received in payment at the caſh price. They alſo requeſt all thoſe who have any demands againſt the late partnerſhip to bring in their accounts to Manchaſter and Troy and receive payment.

They have now on hand at the Manchaſter and Troy ſtores, a large aſſortment of freſh imported goods, which they will ſell at firſt coſt and charges, for caſh, pork or wheat, in order to cloſe their accounts.

They have alſo on hand,

A quantity of choice LIQUORS and GROCERIES.

Manchaſter, Dec. 23, 1789. 1tf

Writingpaper, indigo, or ſnuff, exchanged for RAGS at the Printingoffice.

ON account of the badneſs of traveling for a long time paſt, and the hurry of the ſubſcriber's buſineſs, the unſold FURNACE LOTTERY tickets, in the hands of the different perſons who have had them for ſale, could not be collected ſeaſonably to draw at the time propoſed; and as no purchaſer can be hurt by poſtponing the drawing one month, as it does not interfere with the time of payment, the managers find themſelves neceſſitated to poſtpone the drawing of the FURNACE LOTTERY untill the firſt MONDAY of February next, at which time it ſhall be drawn, at the place heretofore fixed on. and the liſt of prizes publiſhed in the VERMONT GAZETTE.

All perſons holding tickets for ſale, that are unfold on the firſt of February, are requeſted to return them to the ſubſcriber, or lodge them with governor Chittenden, at Williſton, or Jonas Galuſha, Eſq. at Shaftsbury, by that time, otherwiſe they will be at their riſk.

There are a conſiderable number of tickets yet unfold, in the ſubſcriber's hands, and the hands of the perſons heretofore holding them for ſale, who will take any kind of grain, peas and beans, homemade cloths, ſtockings, mittings, or tobacco for them.

The FURNACE is now completed, except the hearth, the ſtone for which is expected on the firſt ſleighing, and the bellows, which are making; and the ſubſcriber has the moſt ſanguine hopes of putting her into blaſt by the firſt of March next. He propoſes to ſell potaſh kettles, ſap kettles, and all kinds of hollow ware, on as good terms as they are ſold at Lenox furnace, and to purchaſers at a conſiderable diſtance on much better terms: he flatters himſelf his conveniencies are ſuch that no furnace on the continent can afford to ſell cheaper.

Thoſe perſons who will want potaſh kettles in the ſpring, and will advance one half the pay this winter, in pork, beef, or grain, will be waited on with good ſecurity for the other half, until next winter, or cattle will be taken in payment for the whole at the time of purchaſe.

MILL IRONS, FARMING TOOLS, ANVILS, NAILS, &c. are made and ſold at the works as uſual.

The ſubſcriber begs that thoſe perſons who are indebted to him, would conſider the great expence he has been at, and is daily incurring, in building and providing ſtock for the furnace, and requeſts them to make their payments, that are now and ſoon will become due, with punctuality, in order to enable him to go on with ſtrength and vigor.

Thoſe perſons who have long been in his debt and neglect him, are hereby informed, that they will ſhortly be called on, in a manner diſagreeable to them, as well as to their humble ſervant.

M. LYON.

Fairhaven, December 13, 1789. 2—4

WHEREAS application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Searſburgh, in the county of Bennington, and ſtate of Vermont, to call a meeting of ſaid propriptors:—Theſe are therefore to warn ſaid proprietors, to meet at the dwellinghouſe of Jeſſe Cook, eſq. in Wilmington, in the county of Windham, and ſtate of Vermont, on the 24th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon; then and there to act on the following articles, viz. Firſt, to chooſe a moderator. Secondly, a clerk if neceſſary. Thirdly to chooſe a committee, to lay out a road through Searſburgh, on to the road leading from Wilmington to Bennington, and cut and clear the ſame. Fourthly, To do any other buſineſs for the benefit of ſaid propriety.

JESSE COOK, juſtice of peace.

Wilmington, December 14, 1789. 2W4

THE ſubſcriber informs the public that he carries on the HATTER'S BUSINESS, in Vergennes, near Newhavenfalls, (ſo called) where the public may be ſupplied with all kinds of HATS, warranted without any deception.—Thoſe gentlemen and ladies who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work performed with diſpatch

HATS will be given in exchange for all kinds of FURRS; and thoſe gentlemen that have furr by them that they would wiſh to have wrought into hats, may depend on their work being performed in the beſt manner.

AZARIAH PAINTER.

October 12, 1789. 20tf

THE creditors to the eſtate of ASAPH LEAVITT late of Rupert, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to exhibit their ſeveral demands to the ſubſcriber, immediately, for ſettlement; and whoever of ſaid creditors ſhall neglect to exhibit their accounts or demands, as aforeſaid, by the firſt day of April next enſuing, will be forever excluded recovering; this notice being by particular directions from the judge of probate for that purpoſe. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe reſpectably requeſted to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL LEAVITT, executor.

Rupert, Sept. 9, 1789. 21-3m

THE proprietors of Glover, in the county of Orange, and ſtate of Vermont, are hereby notified; that a tax of 2 3/4 lawful money, on each proprietor's right (public rights excepted) was voted, at a legal meeting of ſaid proprietors, holden by adjournment, at the dwellinghouſe of capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the 5th day of November laſt, to defray the expence of alloting ſaid townſhip into two equal diviſions, and other incidental charges, allowed by ſaid proprietors: who are hereby requeſted, to pay ſaid tax to the ſubſcriber, at Bennington, or captain Ezra Follaws of Sheffield, in the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, immediately, or their lands will be expoſed to ſale by the law directs.

STEPHEN CAMP, collector.

Bennington, Dec. 7, 1789. 3B5

WILLIAM & GARDNER HALL,

At their ſtore in POWNAL, *have, in addition to their former aſſortment, juſt received a general ſupply of* GOODS *—ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they will ſell* WHOLESALE *or* RETAIL, *as low as can be purchaſed at any ſtore in this part of the country.* Among which are,

SUPERFINE ſecond and coarſe Broadcloths of different colours,
Foreſt cloths of different colours,
Twilled coatings,
Serges and Drabs,
A general aſſortment of Flannels,
Black Ruſſel,
Everlaſting,
Florentine,
Tabereens,
Shalloons, Camblets, Moreens, Durants, Calimancoes, and Tammies,
Velvets of various colours,
Corduroys,
Black Sattinet,
Silk and hair Plush,
Wildbores,
Embaſſed Serge,
A variety of Calicoes, and faſhionable pocket handkerchiefs.
Jeans, Fuſtians, Nankeens, and Jacket patterns,
Large and elegant Shawls of different colours,
Linens, Lawns and Cambricks,
Black Silk handkerchiefs,
Black Mode,
Sarſenet of different colours,
Women's Worſted, Leather and Silk Mitts and Gloves,
Men's Woolen Mitts,
Gauzes and Milinets,
Linen and Woolen checks,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Men's and Women's Worſted, Cotton and Hemp Stockings,
Bed Ticks,
Elegant large Roſe and common Blankets,
Ribbons, Binding, & Gartering
Hair Sieves and Buckram,
Account and pocket books,
Large Bibles,
Teſtaments, Spelling-books and Primmers,
Ink Powder,
Crooked and common Combs,
Men's and Women's plated and common Shoe Buckles,
Knee Buckles,
Sciſſors and Shears,
Jack and Pen knives,
Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
Knives and Forks,
An elegant aſſortment of gilt Coat and Jacket Buttons,
Silk and Twiſt of different colours,
White and coloured Thread;
Pewter Spoons,
Thimbles,
Men's and Boy's Caſtor & Felt Hats, &c &c. &c.

ALSO, Silk Shag, a variety of Chintzes, an aſſortment of Pewter Ware, Copper Teakettles, ſteelplate Handſaws, Currycombs, Wafers of different colours, &c. &c.

An additional aſſortment of DRY GOODS are expected in a few days.

GROCERIES.

A conſtant Supply of Weſt-India and common RUM.

BRANDY, Geneva, and Wine,
Maloſſes,
Tea and Chocolate,
Ginger,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Caſk Raiſins,
Pepper and Allſpice.

ALSO.

Axes, Wool Cards, Pins, good Rock Salt, Soal and Upper Leather, Indigo, Scythes and Sickles, Steel and Iron, Snuff, Roll Tobacco, Powder and Shot, hard Soap, Brooms, &c. &c. &c.

CROCKERY.

LARGE Soup and common Plates,
Small ditto.
Tea Pots of different ſorts,
Blue and white Cups and Saucers,
Cream and Milk Pots,
Milk Pans,
Pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tumblers,
Wine glaſſes, &c. &c.

Three pence per pound for

GREEN HIDES,

Will be given at ſaid Store, in Leather, Shoes, or any other Caſh Article. 30tf

All kinds of Country Produce, and good houſe Aſhes, will be received in payment, for any of the above articles—or ſhort Credit given to thoſe who will favor ſaid ſtore with their cuſtom.

☞ All thoſe whoſe accounts at ſaid ſtore, have been of more than ſix months ſtanding—are requeſted to make immediate payment.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me, to more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Chittenden, in the county of Rutland, and ſtate of Vermont, to call a meeting of ſaid proprietors.—Theſe are therefore to warn ſaid proprietors to meet at the dwellinghouſe of mr. Solomon Taylor, in ſaid Chittenden, on the third Tuſday of February next, at nine o'clock in the morning, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To chooſe a moderator. 2. To chooſe a proprietors clerk. 3. To ſee if the proprietors will ratify and eſtabliſh all the former votes at their former proprietors meetings, and alſo to ratify all the pitches, draſts, and diviſions of land, which have been made in ſaid town; and to raiſe money ſufficient to diſcharge the debts of ſaid propriety, and do any other buſineſs proper to be done at ſaid meeting.

NATHANIEL LADD, juſt. peace.

Chittenden, Dec. 14, 1789. 2w4

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, in the month of Auguſt laſt a ſtray RED OX, four years old;—the owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ICHABOD BENEDICT.

Arlington, January 5, 1790. 3-4t5

The Vermont Gazette.

[VOL. VII.] MONDAY JANUARY 25, 1790. [NUMB. 35.]

While DECENCY *and* CANDOUR *guide the* PEN—*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

Printed and published (*every* MONDAY) by HASWELL & RUSSELL, at their Office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

The Remarker.—Number X.

HAVING lately met with an English publication on the education of youth, written by the celebrated dr. Goldsmith, and admiring the sentiments contained in it, I take the liberty of transcribing it literally.

As few subjects are more interesting to society, so few have been more frequently written upon, than the education of youth. Yet, it is a little surprizing, that it has been treated by all in a declamatory manner. They have insisted largely on the advantages that result from it, both to individuals and to society; and have expatiated in the praise of what none have ever been so hardy as to call in question.

Instead of giving us fine but empty harangues upon this subject; instead of indulging each his particular and whimsical systems, it had been much better if the writers on this subject had treated it in a more scientific manner, repressed all the sallies of imagination, and given us the result of their observations with didactic simplicity. Upon this subject, the smallest errors are of the most dangerous consequence; and the author should venture the imputation of stupidity upon a topic, where his slightest deviations may tend to injure the rising generation. However such are the whimsical and erroneous productions written upon this subject. Their authors have studied to be uncommon, not to be just; and, at present, we want a treatise upon education, not to tell us any thing new, but to explode the errors which have been introduced by the admirers of novelty. It is in this manner books become numerous; a desire of novelty produces a book, and other books are required to destroy the former.

I shall therefore throw out a few thoughts upon this subject, which though known, have not been attended to by others; and shall dismiss all attempts to please, while I study only instruction.

The manner in which our youth of London are at present educated, is, some in free schools in the city, but the far greater number in boarding schools about town. The parent justly consults the health of his child, and finds an education in the country tends to promote this much more than a continuance in town. Thus far he is right; if there were a possibility of having even our free-schools kept a little out of town, it would certainly conduce to the health and vigor of, perhaps the mind as well as the body. It may be thought whimsical, but it is truth; I have found, by experience, that they who have spent all their lives in cities, contract not only an effeminacy of habit, but even of thinking. But when I have said that the boarding schools are preferable to free schools, as being in the country, this is certainly the only advantage I can allow them; otherwise, it is impossible to conceive the ignorance of those who take upon them the important trust of education. Is any man unfit for any of the professions, he finds his last resource in setting up a school. Do any become bankrupts in trade, they still set up a boarding school, and drive a trade this way when all others fail: nay I have been told of butchers and barbers who have turned schoolmasters, and, more surprizing still, made fortunes in their new profession.

Could we think [illegible] we have a regard for posterity, when such persons are permitted to take the charge of the morals, genius and health of those dear little pledges, who may one day be the guardians of the liberties of Europe, and who may serve as the honor and bulwark of their aged parents? The care of our children is it below the state? Is it fit to indulge the caprice of the ignorant with the disposal of their children in this particular? For the state to take the charge of all its children, as in Persia or Sparta, might, at present, be inconvenient; but surely with great ease, it might cast an eye to their instructors. Of all professions in society, I do not know a more useful or a more honorable one than a school master; at the same time that I do not see any more generally despised, or men whose talents are so ill rewarded.

Were the salaries of schoolmasters to be augmented from a diminution of useless sinecures, how might it turn to the advantage of this people! a people whom, without flattery, I may, in other respects, term the wisest and greatest upon earth. But while I would reward the deserving, I would dismiss those utterly unqualified for their employment: in short, I would make the business of a schoolmaster every way more respectable, by increasing their salaries, and admitting only men of proper abilities.

It is true we have already school masters appointed, and they have small sallaries, but where at present there is only one schoolmaster appointed, there should at least be two; and wherever the sallary is at present twenty pounds, it should be augmented to an hundred. Do we give immoderate benefices to those who instruct ourselves, and shall we deny even subsistence to those who instruct our children? Every member of society should be paid in proportion as he is necessary; and I will be bold enough to say, that schoolmasters in a state are more necessary than clergymen, as children stand in more need of instruction than their parents.

But instead of this, as I have already observed, we send them to board in the country to the most ignorant set of men that can be imagined; and, lest the ignorance of the master be not sufficient, the child is generally consigned to the usher. This is commonly some poor needy animal, little superior to a footman either in learning or spirit, invited to his place by an advertisement, and kept there merely from his being of a complying disposition, and making the children fond of him. "You give your child to be educated to a slave," says a philosopher to a rich man; "instead of one slave, you will then have two."

(*To be continued.*)

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

January 7, 1790.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was received from the Senate, by which mr. Strong and mr. Izard, are appointed a committee on their part, to wait on, and inform the President of the United States, that the two houses of Congress are now formed, and request to know of him, what time he will assign to meet them in the Senate chamber, to lay before them the business he has to communicate. The house concurred in this resolution, and appointed mr. Gilman, mr. A[illegible] and mr. [illegible]

of different denominations, be elected for the present session—one by each house, to interchange weekly.

Mr. Gilman of the committee appointed to wait on the president informed the house that the president had assigned to-morrow, 11 o'clock to meet and address both houses of congress in the senate chamber. Adjourned to half after 10 o'clock, to morrow morning.

Jan. 8 The house being assembled, adjourned to the senate chamber. At 11 o'clock the PRESIDENT of the United States, attended by his aids, and Secretary, was received by the two houses of congress in the senate chamber, when he was pleased to make the following SPEECH:

Fellow citizens of the senate, and house of representatives.

I EMBRACE with satisfaction the opportunity which now presents itself of congratulating you on the present favorable prospect of our public affairs.—The recent accession of the important state of North-Carolina, to the constitution of the United States, of which official information has been received; the rising credit and respectability of our country; the general and increasing good will towards the government of the union, and the concord, peace and plenty with which we are blessed, are circumstances auspicious in an eminent degree to our national prosperity.

In resuming your consultations for the general good, you cannot but derive encouragement from the reflection that the measures of the last session have been as satisfactory to your constituents as the novelty and difficulty of the work allowed you to hope. Still further to realize their expectation and to secure the blessing which a gracious providence has placed within our reach will, in the course of the present important session, call for the cool and deliberate exertion of your patriotism, firmness and wisdom.

Among the many interesting objects, which will engage your attention, that of providing for the common defence will merit particular regard. To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace. A free people ought not only to be armed but disciplined: to which end a uniform and well digested plan is requisite, and their safety and interest require that they should promote such manufactories as tend to render them independent of others for essential, particularly for millitary supplies.

The proper establishment of the troops, which may be deemed indispensible, will be entitled to mature consideration. In the arrangements which may be made respecting it, it will be of importance to conciliate the comfortable support of the officers and soldiers, with a due regard to economy.

There was reason to hope that the pacific measures adopted, with regard to certain hostile tribes of indians, would have relieved the inhabitants of our southern and western frontiers from their depredations: but you will perceive from the information contained in the papers which I shall direct to be laid before you, comprehending a communication from the commonwealth of Virginia, that we ought to be prepared to afford protection to those parts of the union; and, if necessary to punish aggressors.

By [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]

ble me to fulfil my duty in that respect, in the manner which circumstances may render most conducive to the public good; and to this end that the compensations to be made to the persons who may be employed, should, according to the nature of their appointments, be defined by law, and a competent fund designated, for defreying the expences incident to the conduct of our foreign affairs.

Various considerations also render it expedient that the terms on which foreigners may be admitted to the rights of citizens, should be speedily ascertained by a uniform rule of naturalization.

Uniformity in the currency, weights and measures of the United States, is an object of great importance, and will, I am persuaded, be duly attended to.

The advancement of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, by all proper means, will not, I trust, need recommendation. But I cannot forbear intimating to you the expediency of giving effectual encouragement as well to the introduction of new and useful inventions from abroad, as to the exertions of skill and genius in producing them at home; and of facilitating the intercourse between the distant parts of our country, by a due attention to the postoffice and post roads.

Nor am I less persuaded, that you will agree with me in opinion that there is nothing which can better deserve your patronage than the promotion of science and literature. Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness. In one, in which the measures of government receive their impression so immediately from the sense of the community, as in our's, it is proportionably essential. To the security of a free constitution it contributes in various ways: By convincing those who are entrusted with the administration, that every valuable end of government is best answered by the enlightened confidence of the people: And by teaching the people themselves to know, and to value their own rights; to discern and provide against invasions of them; to distinguish between oppression and the necessary exercise of lawful authority; between burthens proceeding from a disregard to their convenience and these resulting from the inevitable exigencies of society; to discriminate the spirit of liberty from that of licentiousness, cherishing the first, avoiding the last, and uniting a speedy but temperate vigilance against encroachments, with an inviolable respect to the laws.

Whether this desirable object will be best promoted by affording aids to seminaries of learning already established, by the institution of a national university, or by any other expedients, will be well worthy a place in the deliberations of the legislature.

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

I saw with peculiar pleasure at the close of the last session, the resolution entered into by you, expressive of your opinion, that an adequate provision for the support of the public credit, is a matter of high importance to the national honor and prosperity. In this sentiment I entirely concur. And to a perfect confidence in your best endeavours to devise such a provision as will be truly consistent with the end, I add an equal reliance on the cheerful co-operation of the other branch of the legislature. It would be superfluous to specify inducements to a measure, in which the character and permanent interests of the United States are so obviously and so deeply concerned: and which has received so explicit a sanction from your declaration.

Gentlemen of the senate, and
House of Representatives,

I have directed the proper officers to lay before you respectively, such papers and estimates as regard the affairs particularly recommended to your consideration, and necessary to convey to you that information of the state of the union, which it is my duty to [illegible]

The welfare of our country is the great object to which our care and efforts ought to be directed. And I shall derive great satisfaction from a co-operation with you, in the pleasing though arduous task of ensuring to our fell[illegible]izens the blessings which they have [illegible]xpect from a freee, ficien and equa[illegible]nment.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, January 8, 1790.

January 12. A message in writing was received from the president of the United States, by the secretary at war, communicating to the house in a confidential manner, sundry papers, respecting the tribes of indians on the south western frontiers.

A motion was then made to have the galleries cleared which was done accordingly.

January 13. None of the proceedings of the house of representatives of the united states, have transpired this day, the gallery being shut as yesterday, in consequence of a message from the president.

Foreign Affairs.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY *of* FRANCE.

Persecuted Jews in Alsace and Loraine presented the following remonstrating address to L'Assemble nationale:

REMONSTRANCE.

'*Gentlemen,*

'IT is in the name of the eternal author of justice, and of truth; in the name of that God, who, by giving to all the same rights, hath prescribed to all the same duties; in the name of humanity, outraged for so many ages, by the ignominious treatment which the unfortunate descendants of a people the most ancient of all have undergone, in almost every country on earth, that we this day come to conjure you to vouchsafe to take their deplorable destiny into consideration.

'Every where proscribed, every where despised, and though always held in subjection, never rebellious; among all nations, objects of indignation and contempt, though deserving toleration and pity——the Jews, whom we represent at your feet, have ventured to hope, that, in the midst of your important labors, you will not reject their prayers, you will not disdain their complaints; that you will listen with some degree of feeling, to the timid remonstrances which they dare form in the bosom of that profound humiliation in which they are buried.

'We should waste yonr time gentlemen, by enlarging on the nature and justice of our claims. They are recorded in the memorials, which we have submitted to your inspection.

'May we be indebted to you for an existence, less miserable than that to which we are condemned! May the vail of obloquy. which hath covered us so long, at length rent from our heads! May men look upon us as their brethren! May that divine charity, which is so particularly recommended by you, extend also to us! May a complete reform take place in the ignominious institutions by which we are enslaved; and may that reform, hitherto so ineffectually desired, which we now solicit with tears in our eyes, be the work of your labor, the gift of your country.'

PRESIDENT's ANSWER.

'The grand principles to which you appeal in support of your demands, do not permit the assembly to hear them with unconcern. The assembly will consider your request, and be happy to restore your brethren to tranquility and happiness; and of this you may inform those whom you represent."

Oct. 6. M. de Mirábeau, in a long speech on the scarcity of money, and the discredit of the public funds, endeavored to point out the causes from which they originated, and the mischievous consequences which they had produced. To the discredit of the public funds, the great reputation of M. Neckar had very materially contributed; for the public seeing a minister of such talents obliged to have recourse to the expedient of suspending payments at the Caisse d'Escompte, immediately concluded that all other resources were lost. Hence, every man, who got possession of specie, either hid it in his strong box, or sent it out of the country, to be invested in foreign funds. From the scarcity of specie, and the discredit of paper currency, had arisen, in a great measure, the scarcity of corn; because the farmer chose rather to keep his corn, than to sell for bills with which he could not pay his servants. 'As a means of alleviating this latter evil, he suggested an expedient, which though distant, might nevertheless be beneficial. 'We have,' said he 'advanced considerable sums to rescue the Americans from slavery, and we have cemented the edifice of their liberty with our blood. They have grain in abundance; and are bound by every tie of justice, every sentiment of generosity, to pay in provisions the interest, and at least part of the principal, of their debt to us.' He concluded by moving—That his majesty be requested to send immediately, trusty and able persons to the United State to insist on the payment in corn of the principal and interest of the debt due to France. That the committee of Finance shall prepare with all possible speed a plan for a national bank, to give security to the public creditors, stability to national credit, and gradually diminish the public debt.

Both parties admitted the importance of establishing a national bank—but they were by no means agreed on the resources to be expected from American faith, or American granaries.

United Columbia.

LEXINGTON, (Kentucky) October 31.

On Thursday last, it was so dark from about two o'clock until half after four in the evening, that the inhabitants of this place were obliged to have lighted candles to dine by.

Various are the conjectures with respect to the cause of the darkness: some suppose it proceeded only from an uncommon thick fog or clouded atmosphere; whilst others are of opinion that some immense opaque body passing at that time between the body of the sun and the earth, was the cause. All objects had the yellow appearance which they have in a great eclipse of the sun.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, December 25. On Tuesday the 10th ult. died, at Fayetteville, North-carolina, the most worshipful and honorable RICHARD CASWELL, esquire, speaker of the senate, and grand master of the masons of that state; a gentleman who has uniformly distinguished himself as a firm friend to the liberties of his country. He was a member of the first congress, in 1775. and has repeatedly been elected governor of that state.

New-Jersey.

NEWBRUNSWICK, December 29. On Wednesday the 23d inst. suddenly departed this life the rev. Thomas Smith, pastor of the church at Cranbury, in the 52d year of his age, having been pastor of said church nearly 28 years. He was a sincere, zealous, and successful preacher of the gospel, who seemed to covet neither the wealth nor applause of this world; but to be one who looked beyond both, and beyond the world, after a more stable and satisfying portion.

His summons found him in his master's service, for as he was engaged in divine worship with the people of his charge, near the conclusion of his prayer, he was observed to faulter in his speech, his handkerchief dropped from his hand, his hands fell down, he sunk into his seat, after which he spoke a

few words with much compoſure, fell as into a deep ſleep, and without a ſtruggle or one apparent pang, about two hours after breathed his laſt. He has left a diſconſolate widow and daughter, and a numerous people to mourn their loſs. His funeral was attended on Friday following by a number of his brethren in the miniſtry, and a very numerous aſſembly, when a ſermon was preached ſuitable to the occaſion by the rev. John Woodhull, on the following words, "He looked for a city which hath foundations, whoſe builder and maker is God." Heb. xi. 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape-Francois, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated November 28.

"I had the pleaſure of writing to you on the 27th of October, ſince which ten or twelve veſſels have arrived from your port with flour, others are coming in daily.

"Twenty thouſand barrels of flour are at preſent in this city. As the port is to be kept open till the 10th February next, I expect flour will come down to four dollars. Five hundred and forty two American veſſels have arrived here ſince January laſt.

"Superfine flour ſells currently at St. Euſtatius for four dollars."

Extract of a letter from Harriſburgh, Dec. 16.

"A melancholly accident happened laſt Sunday the 13th inſt. Four perſons croſſing the Suſquehannah, near 'ſquire Weaver's, at Berry's falls, got taken in a ſtorm about the middle of the river—the canoe overſet, and two of the perſons ſunk in a ſhort time; the other two ſtuck by the canoe till ſhe drifted through the falls; but it is ſuppoſed, that benumbed with the cold they were obliged to quit their hold, and periſhed before any aſſiſtance could reach them. The bodies are not yet found."

NEWYORK, *January* 14. Yeſterday Benjamin Hawkins, Eſq; one of the ſenators from Northcarolina, took his ſeat in the ſenate of the United States.

The preſident was dreſſed in a plain ſuit of American manufactured cloth, when he delivered his ſpeech to congreſs.

The doors of the ſenate coamber were open and many citizens admitted.

Notwithſtanding the ſcarcity of flour in old France, the French Weſtindia iſlands are glutted with this article. Where ſuperfine flour is ſold at ſix dollars the barrel.

A number of the moſt reſpectable merchants, traders and inhabitants of Alexandria, have formed an aſſociation to prevent and detect ſmugling and other violations of of the revenue laws of the Unitedſtates.

PORTSMOUTH, *Dec.* 25. This day, being Chriſtmas, his excellency the preſident of this ſtate, the members of the hon. council, ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, attended divine ſervice at the Epiſcopalian church in this town.

It muſt afford great ſatisfaction to the lovers of our holy religion, to ſee our civil fathers, by their example, ſanction the cuſtom of celebrating the anniverſary of the birth of its glorious Author! Happy muſt that people be, where religion and virtue, honor and juſtice, are the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics of their rulers——yea, and they ſhall be happy!

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *January* 25.

A correſpondent informs, that a few days ago a woman in Mapletown was ſafely deliv- of three children at a birth, two boys and girl, who are all, with the mother likely to o well.

A writer in the Providence Gazette ſays, is hoped the commencement of a new ar will be marked by a new era in their ate politics. The ſeſſion of our ſtate legiſture which takes place on the ſecond Mony of January, ſays the writer, is anxiouſly waited for. [illegible]

of America, are upon us; and that we may, at ſuch an intereſting criſis, walk worthy of our vocation, is the ardent wiſh of every friend to this and the United States. By adopting the government of the union, farmers, merchants, and citizens of every deſcription, would ſoon experience a pleaſing reverſe of circumſtance; wealth would flow in upon us from every quarter, and that bane of a community, the truck trade (which extreme neceſſity compelled us to adopt) become totally extinct.

From the ALBANY GAZETTE *of* January 11.

By gen. Chapin, who paſſed through this city on Tueſday laſt, we are informed, that the geographer-general of the united ſtates has aſcertained the boundary line, between the lands of the united ſtates and thoſe owned by the Geneſee company. This gentleman having been commiſſioned by the Geneſee proprietors for that purpoſe, accompanied and aſſiſted the geographer, in the execution of the above buſineſs.

An ESSAY on MAD DOGS, will appear in our next.

From MERCURY's CABINET.

For the *VERMONT GAZETTE*.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

The following little paſquinade was handed me the other day. If you think it will not be an inſult to your motto, by publiſhing it you will oblige a conſtant reader.

AT Weſtminſter, lately, the State of Vermont,
After due conſultation determin'd upon't,
That *ſeven good men*, were ſufficient to join
With Newyork, to determine the government line:
Remove all obſtructions, and point out the way
For Vermont in the union her ſtar to diſplay.
But alas! brother freemen, I fear it will prove
We have rais'd *ſix* or *ſeven* new blocks to remove.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

To ride poſt from BENNINGTON *to* CLARENDEN, *and from thence to* ONIONRIVER, *or to perform the whole rout from the office,*

A FAITHFUL ſteady man, who can give ſuitable ſecurity for the punctual performance of all buſineſs entruſted to his care. No other need apply.

ANTHONY HASWELL, Poſt. Maſt. Gen. *State of Vermont.*

Bennington, Jan. 25, 1790.

THE proprietors of Morriſtown, in the county of Chittenden, and ſtate of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound thirteen ſhillings, lawful money, on each right; granted by ſaid proprietors, for allotting the ſecond diviſion, of two hundred acres to each right, in ſaid town, heretofore publiſhed as the law directs—are hereby notified:—That ſo much of each delinquent proprietors right, public rights excepted, will be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of mr. CHARLES GRANT, innholder, in Charlestee, county of Chittenden, and ſtate aforeſaid, on the firſt Thurſday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. as will pay ſaid tax and coſts, unleſs prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the ſum of one pound thirteen ſhillings, lawful money, due on each right, are as follows, viz.

Doct. Moſes Morſe,
Timothy Meach,
Joſhua Morſe,
John Norton,
Daniel Morſe,
Sarah Morſe,
Charity Wilson,
Gerſhom Randall,
John Kelley,
Williard Morſe,
Elijah Adams,
Samuel Cook,
Jonathan Cook,
John Smith,
Daniel Kenney,
Nathan Hybort,
Jeſſe Spaulding,
Jacob Kenney
Moſes Porter,
Simeon Roode,
Elias Brown,
Dennis Meach,
Aaron Hubbel,
Robert Cochran,
Joſeph Hinſdill, jun.
Jabez Bingham,
David Mitchel,
Stephen Mitchel,
Roger Roſe,
Noah Goodman,
Joſiah Wright,
Marah Bingham,
Marble Mitchel,
Samuel Day,
Lois Day,
Winſtone & Liberty Day,
Jonathan Merrick,
David Merrick,
John Merrick,
Eliel Todd,
Iſrael Jones,
Iſaac Searles,
Luther Rich,
Jiles Barnes,
Enoch Chapins,
Roſannah Farrand,
Iſaac Whitney,

ADOLPHUS WALDRIDGE, [illegible]

THE ſubſcribers having been appointed, by the hon. judge of probate, for the diſtrict of Addiſon, commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the ſeveral creditors, of Hiland Hall, eſquire, late of Cornwall, whoſe eſtate is repreſented inſolvent, hereby give notice, that we will attend the buſineſs of our ſaid appointment, at the Widow Halls, in ſaid Cornwall, on the third Tueſdays of February, March, and April next, from one o'clock till evening, on each of ſaid days. No accounts will be allowed unleſs properly atteſted.

NATHANIEL BLANCHARD, ROSWELL POST. } Commiſſioners.

Cornwall, January 15th, 1790. 57

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of Leiceſter in the county of Addiſon, and ſtate of Vermont, held at the houſe of JOHN SMITH, eſquire, in ſaid Leiceſter, on the firſt day of November 1786, a tax of eighteen ſhillings was levied on each proprietor's right, in ſaid town, public rights excepted, to defray the expence of lotting out a firſt diviſion lot on each right in ſaid town, and paying other proprietors debts, then due from ſaid proprietors. This is therefore to notify all perſons concerned, to pay ſaid tax, immediately, to the ſubſcriber, living in Clarendon, or their land will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JONATHAN PARKER, jun. collector.

Clarendon, December 26, 1789. 597

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of Fayſton, holden at the courthouſe in Bennington, on the third Thurſday of January inſt. voted, a tax of nineteen ſhillings and ſix pence, on each proprietors right, for defraying the expence of ſurveying and lotting out two equal diviſions to each proprietors right in ſaid townſhip, and other incidental charges. The ſaid proprietors are hereby requeſted to pay ſaid tax to mr. David Ruſſel, treaſurer to ſaid propriety, or to the ſubſcriber, immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

ANTHONY HASWELL, collector.

Bennington, January 25, 1790. 587

AGREEABLY to ſpecial orders to me given, by the honorable the legiſlature, at their ſeſſion in October laſt, the extents for all arrearages of taxes from 1781 to 1788 are now preparing, and will ſoon be put into the hands of the ſeveral ſheriffs, if not prevented by a ſettlement of the ſame.

S. MATTOCKS, *Treaſurer.*

TREASURER's OFFICE, *Tinmouth, Dec.* 7, 1789.

THE proprietors of Granby, in the county of Orange, and ſtate of Vermont, are hereby informed, that at a legal meeting of ſaid proprietors, held at Guildhall, in ſaid county, on the 9th day of December inſtant, there was a tax of three pounds ſix ſhillings and ſeven pence, lawful money, granted on each right, public rights excepted, for the purpoſe of allotting the town, paying off the former bills of expence for obtaining a copy of the charter, &c. which ſum includes all former proprietors taxes—and the ſum being committed to me to collect, unleſs the ſame be paid to me the ſubſcriber in Guildhall, immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

BENONI CUTLER, collector.

Guildhall, December 10th 1789. 4W6

WHEREAS application has been made to me the ſubſcriber by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Eden, in the county of Chittenden, and ſtate of Vermont, to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors:—This is therefore to notify to ſaid proprietors, to meet at the Vermont arms tavern, in Bennington, on the 24th day of February next, at one o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles. viz. 1. To chooſe a moderator. 2. A proprietors clerk, if neceſſary. 3. To chooſe a collector and treaſurer. 4. To ſee if the proprietors will accept a return of the ſurvey of the firſt diviſion lots, of one hundred acres to each right, made by col SAMUEL ROBINSON. 5 To ſee if the proprietors will lay a tax to defray the expence of ſaid allotment, and any other accounts that may legally be brought in, againſt the propriety. 6. To ſee if the proprietors will eſtabliſh their former votes, and do any other buſineſs neceſſary and proper to be done at ſaid meeting.

ISAAC TICHENOR, counſellor.

Bennington, Dec. 28, 1789. 3B5

A B E L   A L L I S,

Has juſt received, and now for ſale at his ſtore in Mancheſter, a freſh ſupply of

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

N. B. Phyſicians and other of his cuſtomers are requeſted to call and ſettle their accounts.

Shipping furrs, Wheat, Rye or Indian corn received in payment if delivered this winter.

Medicine exchanged or CASH given for good ſhipping furrs at ſaid ſtore.

Mancheſter, January 25: 1790. 5'7

Juſt publiſhed and now ſelling at the Printingoffice in Bennington, by the poſtriders from ſaid office, and at mr. JOHN HUNTINGTON's *ſhop in Shafſbury,*

An ELEGIAC POEM, on the DEATH

Parnassian Chronicle.

On the PRESIDENT's visit to the eastern states. *An* EXTRACT.

HE *comes! the chieftain comes! all hail!*
'Twas your's on Trenton's *crimson vale*
And Princeton's *lawn, and* Brandywine,
To whelm in dust Britannia's *line.*
'Twas your's to lead Columbia's train
To deathless deeds on Monmouth's *plain,*
Or bid the storm of battle cease,
When proud CORNWALLIS *sued for peace.*
Above a crown,—a sceptre,—throne—
Rule in our hearts—supreme—alone.
For millions leagued in love's strong chain,
United shout—God bless your reign.

WILLIAM & GARDNER HALL,

At their store in POWNAL, *have, in addition to their former assortment, just received a general supply of* GOODS *—suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell* WHOLESALE *or* RETAIL, *as low as can be purchased at any store in this part of the country.* Among which are,

SUPERFINE second and coarse Broadcloths of different colours,	Men's Woolen Mitts,
Forest cloths of different colours,	Gauzes and Milinets,
Twilled coatings,	Linen and Woolen checks,
Serges and Drabs,	Russia Sheeting,
A general assortment of Flannels,	Men's and Women's Worsted, Cotton and Hemp Stockings,
Black Russel,	Bed Ticks,
Everlasting,	Elegant large Rose and common Blankets,
Florentine,	Ribbons, Binding, & Garte ing
Tabereens,	Hair Sieves and Beckram,
Shalloons, Cambleta, Moreens, Durants, Callimancoes, and Tammies,	Account and pocket books,
Velvets of various colours,	Large Bibles,
Corderoys,	Testaments, Spelling-books and Primmers,
Black Sattinet,	Ink Powder,
Silk and hair Plush,	Crooked and common Combs,
Wildbores,	Men's and Women's plated and common Shoe Buckles,
Embossed Serge,	Knee Buckles,
A variety of Calicoes, and fashionable pocket handkerchiefs,	Scissors and Shears,
Jeans, Fustians, Nankeens, and Jacket patterns,	Jack and Pen knives,
Large and elegant Shauls of different colours,	Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
Linens, Lawns and Cambricks,	Knives and Forks,
Black Silk handkerchiefs,	An elegant assortment of guilt Coat and Jacket Buttons,
Black Mo e,	Silk and Twist of different colours,
Sarsenet of different colours,	White and coloured Thread,
Women's Worsted, Leather and Silk Mitts and Gloves,	Pewter Spoons,
	Thimbles,
	Men's and Boy's Castor & Felt Hats, &c &c, &c

A L S O, Silk Shag, a variety of Chintzes, an assortment of Pewter Ware, Copper Teakettles, steelplate Handsaws, Currycombs, Wafers of different colours, &c, &c.

An additional assortment of DRY GOODS are expected in a few days.

G R O C E R I E S.

A constant Supply of Westindia and common R U M.

BRANDY, Geneva, and Wine,	Ginger,
Molasses,	Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Tea and Chocolate,	Cask Raisins,
	Pepper and Alspice.

A L S O.

Axes, Wool Cards, Pins, good Rock Salt, Soal and Upper Leather, Indigo, Scythes and Sickles, Steel and Iron, Snuff, Roll Tobacco, Powder and Shot, hard Soap, Brooms, &c. &c. &c.

C R O C K E R Y.

LARGE Soup and common Plates,	Saucers,
Small ditto.	Cream and Milk Pots.
Tea Pots of different sorts,	Milk Pans,
Blue and white Cups and	Pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tumblers,
	Wine glasses, &c. &c.

Three pence per pound for

G R E E N H I D E S,

Will be given at said Store, in Leather, Shoes, or any other Cash Article. 30tf

All kinds of Country Produce, and good house Ashes, will be received i . payment, for any of the above articles—or short Credit given t those who will favor said store with their custom.

☞ All th-se whose accounts at said store, have been of more than six months standing—are requested to make immediate payment.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in the month of ... the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ICHABOD BENEDICT.

Arlington, January 5, 1790. 3-4&5

THE proprietors of Glover, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, are hereby notified that a tax of ... 23/4 lawful money, on each proprietor's right (public rights excepted) was voted, at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden by adjournment, at the dwelling house of capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the 5th day of November last, to defray the expence of alloting said township into two equal divisions, and other incidental charges, allowed by said proprietors: who are hereby requested, to pay said tax to the subscriber, at Bennington, or captain Ezra Fellows of Sheffield, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, immediately, or their lands will be exposed to sale as the law directs. STEPHEN CAMP, collector.

Bennington, Dec. 7, 1789. 3&5

THE subscriber informs the public that he carries on the HATTER'S BUSINESS, in Vergennes, near Newhavenfalls, (so called) where the public may be supplied with all kinds of H A T S, warranted without any deception.—Those gentlemen and ladies who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work performed with dispatch

HATS will be given in exchange for all kinds of FURRS; and those gentlemen that have furr by them that they would wish to have wrought into hats, may depend on their work being performed in the best manner.

AZARIAH PAINTER.

October 12, 1789. 20tf

The PARTNERSHIP of

JAMES CALDWELL, & Co.

Is this day dissolved by the death of their late partner mr. WILLIAM M'MATH.

THEY therefore request all those indebted to the late firm to make immediate payment to WILLIAM MYNDFRSE, at the store in Manchester, or to mr. JAMES MOORE, at the store in Troy, who is placed there for the winter to receive the debts and give a discharge for the same. Pork and wheat will be received in payment at the cash price. They also request all those who have any demands against the late partnership to bring in their accounts to Manchester and Troy and receive payment.

They have now on hand at the Manchester and Troy stores, a large assortment of fresh imported goods, which they will sell at first cost and charges, for cash, pork or wheat, in o de to close their accounts.

They have also on hand,

A quantity of choice LIQUORS and GROCERIES.

Manchester, D c 23, 1789. 1tf

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY,
To pay CASH DEBTS & CONTRACTS.

A S H U R S H E P H A R D,

Wishes to receive immediately,

In discharge of money obligations and contracts for cash, the terms of which are expired, and payment now due,

TWENTY COWS, from four to eight years old: FORTY or FIFTY SHEEP. THREE or FOUR HORSES, from four to six years old, and a number of THREE YEAR OLD HEIFERS.

Any persons, indebted to the said Shephard in manner aforesaid, who may incline to furnish him with any of the above mentioned creatures, may rely upon being allowed a generous price for them.

All persons indebted to said SHEPHARD by book, are requested to settle the same immediately, by CASH, COUNTRY PRODUCE, or NOTE.

ALL PERSONS in VERMONT, having demands on said SHEPHARD, are desired to call and they shall receive their pay.

By the first good sleighing, said Shephard will receive a fresh supply of DRUGS & MEDICINES, which will render his store complete.

Bennington, January 1, 1790. 2tf

N O T I C E

IS hereby given, to any person who would wish to purchase or lease the farm at Pawlet, (formerly Alexander Fraser's, lately advertised in the Gazette for sale) to apply to mr. Archibald Cooper, for terms; who will be on the premises on the first day of February next.

P FRASER & YOUNG,
JOHN FRASER.

Forrisburgh, January 2, 1790. 4t6

C A S H

GIVEN FOR ANY KIND OF

PublicSECURITIES,

By JAMES CALDWELL, & Co.

THE proprietors of Warren, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of 29s. granted by said proprietors on the 4th day of November 1789, to defray the expence of surveying one two hundred acre division to each proprietor and other allowed accounts as previously notified, are hereby informed, that such a proportion of their land will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling house of William Brush, Esq; in the city of Vergennes, on the 22d day of February next, at ten o'clock in the morning, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of 29s. due from each.

John Throop,	Hezekiah Spencer,
David Fuller,	William Strong,
Joseph Kimball,	Asa Whitcomb,
Oliver Farnsworth,	Elisha Hawley,
William Lyon,	Bartholomew Durkee,
Jeaddam Gallup,	Parmele Jacob,
Jonas Fay,	John Whitcomb,
Thomas Tolman,	Daniel Adams,
Chapman Whitcomb,	Timothy Andrus,
Benajah Child,	William Roberts,
John Jacobs,	Joel Roberts,
Stephen Jacobs,	Benjamin Kent,
John Morey, jun.	Ruggles Kent,
Joseph Morey,	Oliver Barker,
Ebenezer Sevan,	Joel Barlow,
Noah Hatch,	John Trumbull,
Stephen Morey,	William Mosley,
Samuel Morey,	Chauncey Goodrich,
Jedediah Strong,	Dudley Baldwin.
Gershom Olds,	Abraham Baldwin,
Jonathan Brace.	Miles Beach,
Thomas Chamberlin,	Uriah Tracy,
William Ripley,	Nathan Hale,
George Duncan,	Thaddeus Kent,
Anthony Whitcomb,	Asahel Smith,
Jonathan Pierce,	Chauncey Smith,

Nathaniel and Elisha Frisbee, one share.
Lemuel Hopkins and Oliver Wolcott, ditto.
Moses Seymore and Alexander Catlin.

WILLIAM SWEETSER, collector.

Barnard, December 16, 1789. 4W6

THE proprietors of Montgomery, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound seventeen shillings, lawful money, on each right, granted by said proprietors, for dividing the said town into two divisions, and other incidental charges, as heretofore advertised, are hereby notified, that so much of each delinquent proprietor's right, will be sold at public vendue at the house of captain John Collins, innholder in Burlington, county and state aforesaid, on the 25th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the morning, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment.—The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the sum of £. 1 : 17 : 0 due on each right, are as follow viz.

Stephen R. Bradley,	Giles Pettibone,
Ezra Stiles,	Comfort Sage,
John Graham,	Asa Smith,
Daniel Farrand,	Jonas Fay,
Ammi R Robbins,	John Hurlbert,
Judah Champion,	Nathaniel Gridley,
Abel Newell,	Enos Munson,
Peter Starr,	Seth Lee,
Hezekiah Gould,	Elijah Hubbard,
Noble Everitt,	Reuben Atwater,
Jonathan Edwards,	Russel Atwater,
Bulkley Olcott,	Thaddeus Bradley,
Daniel Perry,	Ezra Stiles, jun.
Joseph Strong,	Alexander Wolcott,
Thomas Chittenden,	Isaac Stiles,
William Gould,	Ebenezer Fisk,
Thomas Ives,	John Foot,
Porpoint Edwards,	John A Foot,
Josiah Fowler,	William L Foot,
Moses Seymour,	Matthew Griswold,
Oliver Wolcott,	John Tainter,
Andrew Adams, jun.	Elisha Burton,
Nathan Hart,	Ebenezer Brewster,
William Burrall,	Sarah Fisk,
Seth Smith,	Joshua Smith,
James Barlow,	Ruth Fisk,
John A. Dibble,	Hannah Clark,
Elijah Barr,	Ira Allen,
Aaron Barlow,	John Fassett, jun.
Seth Shelden,	

OLIVER GALLUP, collector.

Hartland, December 30, 1789. 4W6

WHEREAS the proprietors of Smithfield and Fairfield, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, at their adjourned meeting, holden the 21st of September last, at the dwellinghouse of Hubbart Barlow, in said Fairfield; did vote the sum of one pound five shillings, lawful money, on each proprietor's right, in said towns; for laying and cutting roads; and appointed the subscribers a committee to collect the same: This is to notify said proprietors, that they have the priviledge of working the tax out, between now and the next adjourned meeting—the second Tuesday of May next, holden at said Barlow's dwellinghouse; and after that there will be no work excepted, by said committee. And also to see if said proprietors will establish the settlers their pitches in each town, in lieu of their drafts: and to see if said proprietors will give any encouragement for building the first sawmill and gristmill, in each town.

HUBBART BARLOW,
JOHN SUNDERLIN, } committee.
ANDREW BRADLEY,